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## BRITAIN READY TO DRAFT REPARATION NOTE TO GERMANY

### Government to Submit Document to Allies in Hope They Will Agree to Its Terms

### Proposal, Says Mr. Baldwin, Aims at Pacification of Europe and Recovery of World

LONDON, July 12 (AP)—Great Britain has informed France and Italy that it is ready to assume the responsibility of preparing the draft of a reply to the German reparation note. The reply will be submitted to the Allies with the least possible delay, in the hope that they will agree to its terms.

Announcement to this effect was made by the Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, in a statement to the House of Commons today on Great Britain's reparation policy. The British Government, he said, invites the sympathy of the Allies and of all interested states for the proposal, which aims solely at the pacification of Europe and the recovery of the exhausted world.

**Ground of Divergence**

Mr. Baldwin said it could not be made too clear that the sole ground of divergence was as to the best effective means of realizing the ends which were vital to all. These ends were the payment of reparations and the recovery of the security of Europe. To secure these ends, he said, the Allies "have grudged nothing in the past, nor will they grudge anything in the future." Then he added:

This responsibility is acknowledged and shared in equal measure by the Allies, but devolves especially on the French and British nations. We are as determined as any of our Allies that Germany shall make reparation for the damages done in the Great War, to the fullest extent of her capacity. We have never wavered on that point. The Government are conscious that, as a business nation, if we ask Germany to pay in excess of her capacity we shall not succeed.

We are firmly convinced that measures which would result in the ruin of Germany would be fatal to this country, our Allies, and the whole of Europe. The Allies are obtaining less reparations than before the occupation of the Ruhr, and these have to be exacted at the price of dislocation of the German economic system and probably the future collapse of that system.

Opinion throughout Europe, and not the least in Great Britain, is becoming more sensitive to these conditions, with alarm at their continuance. The recovery of the world is in danger. Peace is at stake. Peace cannot be secured until three questions are settled, first, the payment of reparations; second, settlement of the interallied debts, and the third, the security of a pacified Europe.

From the beginning we have made it clear that in our opinion the occupation of the Ruhr was not calculated to produce the maximum amount of reparations payment. Many of the consequences which were anticipated are in the course of fulfillment. Germany herself appears to be moving fast toward economic chaos.

**Occupation Deplored**

Dealing with the present situation in the Ruhr, the Premier said indefinite occupation by one country of the territory of another in time of peace was a phenomenon rare and regrettable, to which an honorable end should be found as soon as possible.

The proposals set forth in the recent German note were inadequate, he admitted, but they should be explored and examined, not ignored.

He said:

We shall submit a reply with the least possible delay to our allies for their consideration and remarks, and we indulge in the hope that we may be able to arrive at agreement with them on the terms. What the exact nature of the reply should be, it would be premature to discuss at the present stage.

In formulating these views, His Majesty's Government are not without hope that they will be expressing the allied sentiments as well as our own. We do not believe that in principle we are widely separated, if at all, from them. Divergence of method should not be incapable of resolution.

So far as united action is possible we shall continue to pursue it. We shall confidently invite the sympathetic consideration of the whole of our allies and all the interested states to pro-

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## France Denies Officer Acted for Government

Paris, July 12

THE French Government today officially denied that Lieutenant-Colonel Richert, who was implicated in the recent trial of a number of Germans at Munich for high treason, was in any way a spokesman for the French Government in his activities in Bavaria. At no time did he have any connection, official or unofficial, with the French Minister at Munich.

The Münchner Neueste Nachrichten made the charge, following the arrest of Professor Fuchs and others at Munich, in connection with a plot for a coup d'état, that Lieutenant-Colonel Richert had advocated to the plotters a Bavarian "putsch" for independence in order to confuse and break the front of the resistance in the Ruhr.

## MANITOBA REJECTS HOTEL WINE BILL IN EVERY DISTRICT

### Action Declared to Show People Took State Liquor Control Only Under Protest

WINNIPEG, Man., July 12 (Special)—By a sweeping majority the electors of Manitoba yesterday rejected in a referendum a bill providing for the legalization of sale of beer and wine with meals served in hotels.

While the returns are still incomplete, with a number of rural districts to be heard from, the present large majority of 25,000 may be materially increased. Not a single precinct gave a majority for the bill, and, as a result of the vote, the Provincial Legislature will meet in special session to put into effect the Moderation League Bill, which was indorsed by the people of the Province on June 22.

**Significance of Defeat**

Commenting on the bill's defeat, W. R. Wood, director of the prohibition campaign in Manitoba, declared that temperance supporters would be pleased but not elated. The vote, he said, confirmed the views of the drys that indorsement of the Moderation League Bill had in no way implied that the people of the Province were desirous of re-establishing drinking conditions. In the Province the vote had been one of protest against an act which the public believed, however mistakenly, could not be enforced.

"No one who knows the people of Manitoba will believe that they are generally in favor of wide-open conditions," he said.

In Mr. Wood's opinion the decision of the electors would afford full opportunity for the Government Liquor Control Act to be tested without any handicap or complication. If the Moderation League Bill effected a progressive decrease in the drinking habit and its attendant evils, affording hope of ultimate emancipation, it would receive due credit.

**Vigilance Is Watchword**

If it failed, however, the prohibition forces would be on the job and secure through an informed and vigilant populace by constitutional means repeal of the act. Adequate machinery would be sought for the enforcement of a law that would rid the Province permanently of the liquor evil.

In his opinion the Prohibitionists had learned a lesson and their motto henceforth would be "Vigilance till Manitoba is dry—and then forever."

## 300,000,000 Franc Loan Voted for Jugoslavia

By The Associated Press

Paris, July 12

THE Chamber of Deputies today voted a loan of 300,000,000 francs to Jugoslavia. The vote in favor of granting the loan was 498 to 64.

## FOREIGN VESSELS CEASING TO BRING LIQUOR AS STORES

### Treasury Reports Marked Decrease in Practice Since Decision to Seize

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, July 12—Treasury Department officials today expressed the view that the foreign shipping lines had practically abandoned their practice of bringing liquor into the territorial waters of the United States under the guise of ship stores in defiance of American prohibition and customs laws.

S. P. Gilbert Jr., Acting Secretary of the Treasury, said that within the last few days there had been a marked decrease in the amount of liquor brought in by the foreign companies contrary to American laws and he said that a complete end to the practice was to be expected shortly.

With the decision of the Administration to seek forfeiture of the seized liquor under the terms of the customs laws, it was anticipated here that the opinions of a few courts, declaring the alleged contraband forfeited, would put an end to the importation practice.

It was said today that even though the Administration does not intend to arrest the captains or officers of foreign ships for bringing in liquor contrary to the American laws, the courts might upset this by refusing to declare the liquor forfeited unless someone were convicted of violating the law.

**Wording of Tariff Law**

Section 593 (b) of the Tariff Act of 1922 was said to be specific in providing for penalties for anyone found bringing merchandise into the United States contrary to law, and although the Department of Justice may not prosecute any individuals, it was stated by administration lawyers that the courts might construe the law otherwise.

Mr. Gilbert said that while his department was advised that the penalty provisions need not be imposed to obtain a forfeiture of the contraband liquor, it was possible that the courts may take another view. The section of the tariff law, under which the Justice Department will proceed, is 593 (b), which reads as follows:

If any person fraudulently or knowingly imports or brings into the United States, or assists in so doing, any merchandise, contrary to law, or receives, conceals, buys, sells or in any manner facilitates the transportation, concealment or sale of such merchandise after importation, knowing the same to have been imported or brought into the United States contrary to law, such merchandise shall be forfeited and the offender shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $5000 nor less than $50, or be imprisoned for any time not exceeding two years, or both. Whenever, on trial of a violation of this section, the defendant is shown to have had possession of such goods, possession shall be deemed evidence sufficient to authorize conviction, unless the defendant shall explain the possession to the satisfaction of the jury.

**Uniformity Promised**

Shipments of liquor to the embassies and legations in Washington are held up, at least temporarily, by the recent rulings of the Treasury Department. It was said that since the orders were put in force prohibiting entry of liquor into the three-mile limit, even under seal, Government officials have been in doubt as to how the diplomatic corps of Washington can have their liquor brought into the country without a violation of existing regulations.

There is some talk among Embassy officials of having warships of their countries bring the liquor to them, but this is offered more in jest than seriously. The foreign representatives are hesitant about appealing to the American authorities for "relief." As one diplomatist said, "No, let George do it. I do not care to figure in the American press and before my Gov-

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## *Jurist Who Makes Rail Strike Finding*



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*Judge James H. Wilkerson*

## TURKEY REFUSES BOGUS PROSELYTES

### Neophytes Are Mainly Natives of Asia Minor Who Long to Return to Their Homes

*By Special Cable*

MYTILENE, July 11—The number of Christians accepting Islam has greatly increased and the Kemalist authorities have decided to refuse to sanction them before the final conclusion of peace, being concerned to prevent bogus proselytism. The neophytes are mostly natives of Asia Minor, who long to get back to their homes, where it is impossible to live as a Christian. Among the proselytes is a newspaper correspondent, who wishes to be able to marry a Turkish girl, with whom he is leaving for America.

The obstructions raised against allied subjects entering and leaving Turkey were removed. The restrictions were specially for Americans, who among many travelers to Constantinople via Balkans, were rudely sent back to Sofia. Only the journalist was allowed to pass because of his standing as a Turcophile propagandist. Kemalist Turkey is rapidly adopting Sultan Hamid's methods of administration, thus giving unerring proof that the Turk is a Turk, whether old or new.

The sovereignty of the Turkish people loudly proclaimed is but a mockery dexterously made to hide the horrible despotism of a few people in whose name they talk. It is but a conglomeration of worthless slaves, whose most elementary rights are disdained and trampled on, that a sovereign people is denied any right to criticize.

The slightest criticism is characterized as conspiracy and is treated accordingly.

The only Opposition paper, the Tanin, is constantly stigmatized as a traitor serving the interests of foreigners, because it ventures slightly to twit the Kemalist Government on its incapability to govern more successfully and to be consistent with the promulgated laws. To all efforts of criticism and opposition the Kemalists respond with violence.

The courts are busy sentencing their opponents, and old accounts are scored enthusiastically, and personal hatred given free vent. The Circassian guerrilla activities in Bulikessir are being upheld and fed by the local population. Wholesale deportation has been carried out. In the effort to strangle what is probably an extensive movement, the leaders of the rising have been unscrupulously shot or hanged without trial, or after a spurious trial. In vain the organs of Kemal deny these atrocities.

In addition to these things a famine is raging in several provinces that are short of crops. Under the given situation one wonders how peace can be established in Turkey. As a result of the Lausanne Conference, that peace is latent with all the possibilities of reviving hostilities anew in the Near East. Competent Turkish circles boastingly declare that Turkey will become immensely stronger after peace. The strength thus acquired will inevitably be used on the battlefield, to fully realize the national aspirations which are only partly obtained now. The Angora Government will move to Constantinople after its evacuation, say the Anatolian agencies.

**RAILROAD TO ELECTRIFY**

WINNIPEG, Man., July 2 (Special Correspondence)—The Canadian Pacific will soon start electrification of its main line through the Rocky Mountains.

## RUMANIA SUBMITS PROJECT TO ITALY

### Economic Agreement Envisaged by Which All Natural Resources Will Be Exploited

*By Special Cable*

ROME, July 12—The Rumanian Finance Minister, Vintila Bratiano, who recently came to Rome to discuss with the Italian Government the problem of payment of Rumanian Treasury bonds, formally presented to Benito Mussolini, the Italian Premier, a project for an economic agreement between Rumania and Italy. The details of the project have now been published.

After consolidating external debts the Rumanian Government proposes to carry out the economic reconstruction of Rumania to construct railways and exploit all the country's natural resources. Italy has been asked to invest capital in several Rumanian industries, while special facilities have been made in order to favor the influx into Rumania of Italian workmen.

The Italian Government is favorable to the project and has instructed the Minister of Industries to continue the negotiations with a view to the speedy conclusion of an economic agreement.

## BRITISH AIR MOVE CALLED NECESSITY

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, July 12—While the stage was being set for Stanley Baldwin's pronouncement today, Viscount Grey, in the House of Lords, last night referred to the armament competition which is becoming more and more acute, and while admitting that under the circumstances the increase of the air force for the possible defense of the British Isles was necessary, he deplored the building of the Singapore dock and naval base as a questionable gesture toward Japan.

## RAILROAD STRIKE INJUNCTION MADE PERMANENT BY COURT; AFFECTS 400,000 UNION MEN

### Widespread Restraining Decree Handed Down by Federal Judge Wilkerson Supplants Temporary Order Issued Oct. 5, 1922, Against Shop Workers

### Ruling Is Based on Voluminous Evidence Citing Efforts "to Cripple and Destroy Interstate Commerce"—Jurist Deplores Acts of Violence to Carriers

CHICAGO, July 12 (AP)—A final decree making permanent the temporary injunction obtained by the United States Government in Federal Court here Oct. 5, 1922, against the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor, its officers and others, restraining them from interfering in any manner with the operation of railroads during the nation-wide shopmen's strike, was entered today by Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson.

The injunction, which is considered the most widespread restraining order ever obtained, affects approximately 400,000 railroad employees and officers of the shop crafts concerned in the strike.

In making the injunction permanent Judge Wilkerson said:

It seems almost incredible that warfare of the kind disclosed by the voluminous record in this case should have been waged in this country. It is even more ominous that this unlawful assault upon the commerce of the Nation should have found apologists and defendants, including some (happily a few, however) of those charged with the duty of protecting property and enforcing the law.

**Primary Purpose "Unlawful"**

This strike was more than a controversy between employer and employes. Its manifest purpose, as shown by the evidence, was to cripple and destroy interstate commerce and to create by this assault a public opinion hostile to the decision of the board. The primary purpose of the combination, therefore, is unlawful, and it may not be carried out by means that otherwise would be legal.

Even if the strike is regarded merely as a controversy between employer and employee, the evidence shows beyond doubt that it was part of the purpose of those engaged in this combination to carry on the strike by assaults and acts of violence. Certainly upon such a showing the injunctive relief will not be limited to forbidding acts of violence which are done in secret, and for which it is hard to fix responsibility and to impose punishment, and thus leave defendants free to encourage injury to persons and property by open words and deeds which in themselves appear peaceful and lawful.

Theoretically, the strike still is in effect. The shop men left their posts on July 1, 1922, when the United States Railroad Labor Board ordered a cut in their wages, effective on that date. The strike continued actively for more than two months, during which, according to evidence introduced by the Government, widespread assault and intimidation of men who had taken places of striking shopmen occurred. In some instances troops were called out and in others special guards were hired by the railroads.

**Wage Drop Accepted**

The men returned to work in September on the basis of what was known as the Baltimore agreement, which was entered into by 31 major railroads. The agreement left the question of seniority, which was the main bone of contention after a month of the strike, to a commission to decide. The shopmen accepted the wage reduction ordered by the Labor Board.

The railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor as a body is now restrained permanently from interfering with the operations of the Nation's carriers, as is Bert M. Jewell, president of the department; J. F. McGrath, vice-president, and John Scott, secretary and treasurer; the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, and its president, James W. Kline; International Alliance of Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers and its president, J. J. Hynes; International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, and President J. A. Franklin; Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America and President Martin F. Ryan; International Association of Machinists and its president, William H. Johnston, and E. C. Davison, grand secretary and treasurer; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and its president, James P. Noonan, and numerous other system federations and presidents and secretaries thereof.

The cost of the shopmen's strike on the 50 railroads, from which evidence was adduced, amounted to approximately $96,501,376, according to Government testimony. This figure does not include damages to property, loss of business incurred, increased cost of doing business or loss of claims for damages resulting from the strike.

The Department of Justice expenses amounted to $1,922,639 through the hiring of additional deputies and the incurring of other expenses directly traceable to the strike.

Approximately 1500 instances of various kinds of assaults and 19 fatalities due to alleged violence on the part of striking shopmen and about 65 cases of kidnaping and other assaults were cited in the Government's testimony.

The defendant unions were not represented in court today. It was explained, however, that they have 60 days in which to file an appeal. The attorneys who represented them withdrew from the case when the question of the permanent order came up in May and today's decision was virtually by default.

## COLORADO STRONG FOR PRESIDENT'S PROHIBITION STAND

### Personal Prestige in Denver Declared Strengthened by Ringing Advocacy of Dry Cause

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

DENVER, Colo., July 12—East is east, and west is west, in American politics today just as truly as when Kipling immortalized the sentiment in connection with the mysterious Orient. The further one penetrates into the heart of the country the more deeply one is impressed with the conviction that the things that interest the people east of the Mississippi only moderately appeal to the "folks" out here.

They say the east is looking too much toward the Atlantic, while they in these parts are concerned almost exclusively with the trials and tribulations that are at hand and at their own doorsteps. Hence, while there is a certain academic interest in such issues as the League of Nations, the World Court, reparations, the Ruhr and other international affairs, they mean in fact hardly anything to the average man and woman in mid-continental United States.

President Harding, therefore, was wise in confining his Denver keynote address to a topic that does engage the thought of the Rocky Mountain region. Prohibition and its correlated issue of law enforcement are solidly entrenched in the west. Colorado passed a state prohibition law in 1914. It became effective in 1916, and ever since has been a fundamental factor in the life of the Centennial Commonwealth.

Immediately an inquirer seeks to ascertain the impression the President made at Denver, assurance is forthcoming that he undoubtedly heightened his personal prestige and that of the Republican Party by his ringing advocacy of the dry cause. Mr. Harding is a shrewd politician. He could not possibly have hit upon a platform upon which to stand for re-election in Colorado more secure for his purposes than bone dry prohibition.

This is, politically, one of the most mercurial states in the country. It changes its party colors with chameleon-like rapidity. It gave Woodrow Wilson a majority of 64,000 in 1916, was carried by Harding by 70,000 in 1920, and elected a Democratic Governor by 5000-odd in 1922. If the Grand Old Party is to win Colorado in 1924, it at least is taking the safest and longest step toward that goal by nailing dry colors to its masthead.

**No Chance for Wets**

No wet candidate on any ticket has a chance to carry Colorado next year or in any other year. Drink can be bootlegged in the State, and is. The gravest prohibition scandal Colorado has yet developed is just now in the news. The former Federal prohibition director of the State, a Republican named McClenahan, is under indict-

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## HARDING COURT PLAN INDORSED AT BUSINESS WOMEN'S SESSION

### Resolution Calls for American Adherence as a Means to Outlaw War—Minimum Wage Debated

PORTLAND, Ore., July 12 (Special)—Unequivocal support of President Harding's proposal for American adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice was voted late yesterday by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, meeting here. The resolutions as adopted indorsed the World Court as a means to gain world co-operation, and as a step to outlaw war. The resolutions as adopted read as follows:

Resolved, That we affirm our conviction that war cannot be prevented while it is legal and sanctioned, and we, therefore, pledge our support to the outlawry of war as the indispensable first step in attaining world peace; and be it further

Resolved, That we pledge our support to the proposal of the President for the participation by the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice, believing this to be a step toward the international co-operation which is necessary to prevent war.

"Peace is to the nation what happiness is to the individual—the by-product of righteous living," said Miss Stewart in discussing the action of the federation. "This resolution is a step toward peace. If we didn't have the far visions of some day a just world made perfect, we wouldn't have the courage of these little slow steps."

Conferences between women in industry and those in business throughout the country for promotion of mutual understanding on questions involving minimum wage and eight-hour day laws governing women's employment were set for today. The action marked a compromise between those delegates in the convention who advocated indorsement of proposals for legislation governing these subjects and those who opposed any action along such lines.

Warm discussion preceded the action taken. The National Women's Trade Union League came in for somewhat heated criticism at the hands of some of the delegates.

Miss Mercia Hoagland, of Indianapolis, Ind., branded the organization as "un-American," saying:

It has been asserted that the Women's Trade Union League has a close connection with Soviet Russia. Enough has been said to convince me of the dangers of any conference with that organization. We must have some sort of a basis for conference if we are to confer. It will only make confusion within

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## STANDARDIZING OF TRADE IN PAN-AMERICAS PROPOSED

### Parley to Facilitate Commerce by Classifying Produce and Products May Be Called Next Year

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, July 12—Preliminary plans for a Pan-American conference on commercial standardization to facilitate trade will be drawn at a meeting next Friday, to be attended by representatives of the Pan-American Union, the Department of Commerce, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Inter-American High Commission, and civil, mechanical, electrical and mining associations.

The standardization conference, which probably will be held early next year, will be one of the most important Pan-American conferences ever assembled, according to officials of the Pan-American Union. The governing board of this body will determine shortly the date and place of the conference, having been empowered by the recent Santiago meeting of the American states. It is pointed out that the nature of the conference will make it necessary to allow the governments participating sufficient time to make detailed investigations and studies of commercial subjects involved.

Officials here consider this matter of great importance, and they express the opinion that uniformity throughout the Americas in many commercial standards will be of great mutual benefit. Such uniformity, they point out, will be of advantage to the manufacturers and exporters of the various countries and to business concerns engaged in almost all lines of trade; and the governments themselves frequently will be the beneficiaries of the proposed standardization.

At the present time it is pointed out, confusion and delay often result as well as actual monetary loss, from the fact that standards and grades of various manufactured and raw products in one American nation differ from the standards and grades which prevail in another. In the United States, the persons who probably would benefit most from such standardization would be manufacturers and exporters of manufactured articles, while in most of the other countries the growers and exporters of raw products would gain. Frequently better prices would be obtained for these products if they were of a fixed standard recognized internationally as of a high grade.

If such standards are agreed upon at the coming conference a convention will be submitted for the approval of the various American governments.

# PANAMA CANAL HANDLES RECORD FREIGHT TRAFFIC

## Gains of 58 Per Cent in Net Tonnage and 52 Per Cent in Tolls Made in 11 Months

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, July 12—A new record for commercial traffic in the Panama Canal is announced in the official report of the Governor of the Canal Zone, made public by the War Department.

During the past 11 months the increase over the corresponding period of the last fiscal year was 41 per cent in number of vessels, 58 per cent in net tonnage, 76 per cent in cargo tonnage and 52 per cent in tolls.

A new high record of 2,265,083 tons was carried through the canal during May of this year, when the tolls collected also set a new high record of $1,972,216.

Vessels of the United States made up 60 per cent of the total transits through the canal during the month of May, comprised approximately 64 per cent of the net tonnage, and carried 66 per cent of the total cargo in transit through the canal.

**Greatest Intercoastal Traffic**

The United States intercoastal traffic for May exceeded that of any previous month in number of ships, tonnage and cargo carried. Twenty-four vessels of the United States Shipping Board transited the canal during the month of May, 1923; of these 16 were employed in the United States intercoastal trade; 13 of the 24 vessels were tankers and 11 were general cargo carriers.

Of the total traffic, 1,139,661 tons was Pacific-bound, while 988,753 tons were Atlantic-bound. This contrasts with 594,713 tons Pacific-bound in May, 1922, and 438,103 tons in the same month Atlantic-bound.

American vessels paid far more in tolls than vessels of other nationalities, the amount being $201,967, which compares with $70,976 paid by British vessels, America's nearest competitor. Dutch vessels were third, paying $13,699, while German ships were fourth with $10,464.

**Latin-America Sends More Goods**

Of the 2,265,083 long tons of cargo moving through the canal during the month of May, which was practically double the total amount in May, 1922, mineral oils constituted more than half of the total traffic passing from the Pacific to the Atlantic. The amount of this traffic totaled 926,561 tons, as compared with 41,789 tons in May, 1922.

Sidelights on the present nature of Pan-American trade are also contained in the report. Northbound traffic from Latin-America for May shows a decided increase over that of a year ago, while traffic to Latin-American countries for the month shows a decrease in cargo tonnage.

The principal commodities routed to these countries were fuel oil, manufactured goods, coal, coke, cement and paper; while nitrates, ores, crude oil and metals made up the bulk of the commodities exported from Latin-America.

# CHAMBER APPOINTS FOREST COMMITTEE

Forest protection and expansion are specific objects of a newly appointed committee on forestry of the Boston Chamber of Commerce with Harold L. Frost as its head. Mr. Frost is a forestry expert who has studied in Europe as well as America. In the committee's program are the question of forest taxation in Massachusetts, including the matter of urging owners of woodland to take advantage of recent legislation in references to such taxation; the matter of establishing city and town forest areas; co-operation with the Senate committee on a national forestry policy; co-operation with the newly established federal forest experiment station for the northeastern states, and adequate protection from forest fires.

The other members of the committee are: Edward S. Bryant, consulting forester; Richard T. Fisher, professor of the Harvard University school of forestry; Laurence R. Groce, professor of forestry at Massachusetts Agricultural College; Willis Munro, formerly of the United States Forestry Service; Adnah Neyhart, member of the state commission on necessaries of life; Arthur E. Pratt and William E. Putnam.

The chamber also recently appointed a committee on finance, which comprises: Chairman, Frank H. Purington; William Dillon, Edward M. Hamlin, David E. Moeser and Henry J. Nichols.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

National Shoe and Leather Exposition and Style Show, Mechanics Building, until 10:30.

Massachusetts Association of Disabled Veterans of the World War: Benefit Mardi Gras, The Durant, Inc., Grounds, Huntington Avenue, evening.

**Theaters**

Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Majestic—"The Covered Wagon" (Film), 2:15, 8:15.
Tremont—"The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly," 8.

**RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES**

**Tonight**

WNAC (Boston)—8, folk songs in old English, old Scottish, old Irish and Bohemian, by Stetson Humphrey, baritone, Evelyn Borofsky, accompanist.

WGI (Medford Hillside)—10, medley program.

WBZ (Springfield)—7:30, story for children. 8:15, thrift talk. 8:30, concert.

WGY (Schenectady)—8:35, auto camping. 8:45, farmers' night.

WEAF (New York City) and WMAF (South Dartmouth, Mass.)—7:30, popular music, 8:05, "The Cheerful Philosopher."

WJZ (New York City)—6, stories for children. 7:30, violin recital. 7:45, "The Chemist and Modern Industry." 8:30, piano recital. 9, concert. 10, organ recital.

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# FOREIGN VESSELS CEASING TO BRING LIQUOR AS STORES

(Continued from Page 1)

ernment as insisting violently that I must have my liquor."

Some complaints have been received by the Department of Justice from operators of coastwise shipping lines, who declare that lack of uniformity in regulations at various ports for granting liquor prescriptions has caused these lines expensive delays in getting their supplies. It was said that the regulations at some ports allow more liquor than at others, and when a ship enters a port with more than the regulations of that port allow, the supplies are confiscated and delays set in. Prohibition officials took the view that the protest was a legitimate one, and where there was lack of uniformity this feature would be corrected.

**Board Opposes Agents on Ships**

The controversy continues among officials of the United States Shipping Board and the prohibition enforcement unit over whether something can be done to stop passengers on American ships from drinking liquor on the high seas, but no decision has been agreed upon.

The impression was given by Shipping Board officials that they were not ready to test the question of the captain's right to interfere with the passengers, although the captains have been ordered to prevent any members of the crews from aiding in the dispensing of liquor.

Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, was represented as having the view that drinking aboard American ships was unlawful and the captains are required by law to see that the law is observed. His hint that he might ask for a treasury regulation to allow prohibition agents to board ships in search of liquor was not favorably received by the Shipping Board.

# BROCKTON MAYOR CALLS MEETING ON SHOE STRIKE

BROCKTON, Mass., July 12 (Special)—In an effort to bring about a solution of the turbulent industrial situation in this city, Mayor Frank A. Manning today sent requests to the Brockton Shoe Manufacturers Association, the Brockton Central Labor Union and Brockton District Shoe Workers' Union to appoint two delegates each to meet with him Saturday noon at City Hall. The city government will be represented by the Mayor, President Hendrick of the Board of Aldermen and President Smith of the Common Council.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has not been requested to send representatives, Mayor Manning stating that they have not seen fit to confer with him in any way as to the strike, and that the central labor union is the biggest labor representation in the city. In the meantime the truce established Wednesday, whereby picketing has been discontinued, will be continued until after the Saturday conference.

The Manufacturers' Association has issued a statement that it will not meet with the secessionists in any way. What effect this may have on the proposed conference is not known, as the Mayor has not received any official notice to this effect. Strike leaders conferred with the Mayor this morning and agreed to continue the truce, but declared that if the conference fails, the pickets will resume duty 100 per cent strong. The situation this morning was the most peaceful since the strike commenced, nearly nine weeks ago.

**GENERAL EDWARDS VISITS CAMP**

CAMP DEVENS, Mass., July 12—Training of the twenty-sixth division, Massachusetts national guard, in camp here, was progressing today from the fundamental routine of army life to the more complicated "arts of warfare." The outstanding event of yesterday was an unannounced visit by Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A., retired, who was given an enthusiastic reception by the officers and men who served with him in France.

**JAMES WOLFE'S LAMP SHOWN**

MONTREAL, Que., July 1 (Special Correspondence)—The first Union Jack ever flown in Canada is now on exhibition at the McCord National Museum, McGill University. Near by is the great hanging family lamp which for many years helped to illumine the home of Gen. James Wolfe, at Westerham, England. The lamp is a huge glass globe, with solid gilded metal ribs, and has a hook for suspending it in the ceiling. It is at least 300 years old.

# WEATHER PREDICTIONS

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Generally fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature. Light to moderate northeast and north winds.

**Northern New England:** Fair tonight and Friday, moderate temperature.

**Southern New England:** Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; moderate temperature.

**Weather Outlook**

Fair weather during the next 48 hours in the north Atlantic states. Moderate temperatures will occur in the lower lake region and the north Atlantic states.

**Official Temperatures**

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 68 | Kansas City | 72 |
| Atlantic City | 70 | Memphis | 78 |
| Boston | 74 | Montreal | 66 |
| Buffalo | 70 | Nantucket | 70 |
| Calgary | 58 | New Orleans | 78 |
| Charleston | 80 | New York | 72 |
| Chicago | 70 | Philadelphia | 72 |
| Denver | 56 | Pittsburgh | 70 |
| Des Moines | 74 | Portland, Me. | 70 |
| Eastport | 62 | Portland, Ore. | 58 |
| Galveston | 80 | San Francisco | 54 |

**High Tides at Boston**

Thursday, 11:23 p. m.; Friday, 11:55 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:51 p. m.

# BRITAIN READY TO DRAFT REPARATION NOTE TO GERMANY

(Continued from Page 1)

posals which will have no other aim than the pacification of Europe and the recovery of an exhausted world.

**Silent on Government's Plans**

Mr. Baldwin failed to state what the British proposals will be in the note the Government intends framing, nor did he say anything in regard to an international commission to examine into Germany's capacity to pay.

Referring to the position of the Allies, Mr. Baldwin said the exchange of friendly conversations had not appeared to lead to positive results, and it was becoming evident that the attitude of the principal parties must be more clearly defined. He held that the debtor should not merely be called upon to pay his debt, but should be placed in a position to do so.

Replying to questions by Ramsay MacDonald, the Opposition leader, Mr. Baldwin said the reply to Germany would be sent immediately. He would say tomorrow whether the reply was being communicated to the United States.

**House Is Crowded**

Commander Kenworthy, Liberal member for Hull, asked whether the Government had approached or had been approached by the United States in the matter of reparations. Mr. Baldwin's reply was described by the reporters as inaudible, but belief was expressed by those near him that he had said no.

An unusually large throng of people flocked to the halls of Parliament today to listen to the long-anticipated statements by the Prime Minister, and Lord Curzon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on Great Britain's reparation policy. It has been a long time since any ministerial utterance here was awaited with such eagerness and curiosity.

Although the afternoon developed into the hottest of the season, the House of Commons was crowded a half hour before the opening.

Florid special dispatches from Washington tell the British public of the alleged significant summons to the American Ambassador, Colonel Harvey, to a conference with the Secretary of State, Charles Evans Hughes, and of the prospect of American support of the British proposals.

## Belgium Retains Two Classes

BRUSSELS, July 12—The Minister of War has decided to retain the classes of 1921 and 1922 under the colors, owing to the necessity of maintaining the present number of Belgian effectives in the Ruhr, it was announced today. These troops, it was stated, total 19,500.

## Dr. Benés Holds Conferences

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, July 12—Dr. Eduard Benès, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, who came here from Paris, held several conferences with ministers in the hope of finding a way out of the present impasse. He was most insistent that European nations are interdependent and that a Franco-British break would shake the foundations, even of the Little Entente and the Balkan states. He is now trying to bring the British toward the French viewpoint, as he sought to modify the French in the direction of the British when in Paris.

# PAPER MEN MEET ON PULP PROBLEM

## Proposed Embargo in Canada Results in Action

NEW YORK, July 12—With a view to solving problems raised by the threatened embargo on pulpwood exports from Canada to the United States, a number of leading paper manufacturers from all sections of the country met today at the Union League Club and organized as the "committee for the perpetuation of the paper industry in the United States."

Henry W. Stokes of the York Haven Paper Company, Philadelphia, was elected chairman of the executive committee; A. G. Paine Jr., of the New York & Pennsylvania Paper Company, was named vice-chairman, and Dr. Hugh P. Baker, executive secretary of the American Paper & Pulp Association, was elected secretary.

The new organization will not confine its membership to the American Paper and Pulp Association but will include nearly all the big companies both organized and unorganized. Manufacturers already enrolled represent more than half of the total productive capacity of the country, it is said.

Commenting on the proposed Canadian embargo, Chairman Stokes said: "If made effective, it will involve the entire paper and printing industry in the United States. The price of pulpwood would at once begin a rise toward war-time levels and more than a million cords of wood a year would be added to the drain on our own fast diminishing pulpwood resources.

"The paper and printing industries, every branch of which would be affected, have a total product valued at $3,000,000,000 a year, and employ more than 500,000 wage earners."

# EGYPTIANS RESENT HEDJAZ DECISION

## Government Order Gives Rise to Dispute Between Two States

*By Special Cable*

ALEXANDRIA, July 12—A curious dispute has arisen between the Egyptian Government and the Hedjaz Government, through the latter forbidding entry to the Hedjaz of a medical contingent which, since time immemorial, has formed part of the Egyptian pilgrimage. The Hedjaz Government's contention is that the entry of medicals constitutes an affront to the sovereignty of the Hedjaz, which claims that the independent state possesses its own adequate medical service.

The Hedjaz Government apparently does not object to the entry of Egyptian pilgrims under military escort.

Moslem opinion in Egypt is amazed and indignant, and the Egyptian Government is determined not to submit. It has decided that if the ban is not withdrawn an order to return from Jeddah will be sent to the official in charge of the Egyptian pilgrims, together with the medicals and their escort and officials, also to bring back the subsidy of £8000 annually paid to the Hedjaz Government in respect of the pilgrimage.

If the decision is carried out it is probable a large number of the Egyptian pilgrims, forming over half the total of 10,000 who went to Mecca this year, will also return, thus the Hedjaz will not only lose the subsidy but also the money the pilgrims normally spend, while the effect on King Hussein's prestige, which is already at the lowest throughout the Moslem world, would be inestimable.

The British Government has indicated its readiness to support the Egyptian Government's attitude.

# DOCK BUILDERS PRESENT CLAIMS

## Special Commission Begins Hearings in Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Case

Before a special commission, consisting of the Massachusetts Attorney-General, State Treasurer and Commissioner of Public Works, James W. Rollins, of Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins, began the presentation of the claims which that firm contends it has against the Commonwealth in connection with the building of the dry dock in South Boston.

Interest attaches to the proceeding largely because of its departure from precedent. The claims of the company were heard by a board of arbitration, and amounts in excess of $250,000 were allowed. This finding had no binding effect, however, and the case was taken to the Superior Court, where the contentions of the firm were turned down. Appeal was taken to the Supreme Court but these motions have not yet been heard.

At the same time that the case is in the hands of the courts, the company sought payment from the Legislature. Early in the session their claims, embodied in a bill, were rejected. In the closing hours of the session, however, a resolve was rushed through, emanating from the Senate Committee on Ways and Means, establishing the three state officials as a commission which can pay from the port fund of the state Treasury up to $200,000 to the contracting firm, "if in good conscience" the claims appear justified.

There is no provision in the measure for the expense of this hearing. There is no appeal from the decision of the commission. In fact, the resolve is characterized by one member of the Legislature, who advances doubt of its legality, as "extraordinary legislation."

Robert A. Dodge, attorney for the contractors, opened the hearing with a statement in which he pointed out that the specifications for the contract included rock excavation suitable for concrete. When the work was undertaken it was found that the rock was not suitable. Rock had to be obtained from other sources, he said, and the work was delayed, by order of state officials, for three months. The result of these conditions, Mr. Dodge declared, was a loss of more than $500,000 to the firm.

Mr. Rollins was sworn in as a witness after Joseph A. Conry, former director of the Port of Boston, declared that this should be done in order that the hearing not be as "farcical" as it was before the arbitration board. He also declared that the Commonwealth should be represented by counsel. Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General, assured Mr. Conry that the State's interests would be safeguarded.

The former port director asserted that the contractors had every opportunity to examine the character of the rock. He declared that the records of the directors of the port will show that the contractors stated that they were satisfied with the report of the Commonwealth's geologists and willing to proceed with the work.

The examination of Mr. Rollins then proceeded, going into the technical details of the construction work. He explained the added expense resulting from the necessity of transporting good concrete rock to the site and the installation of additional plant equipment to handle this work. Mr. Rollins asserted that the dock was made of one two-four concrete of a value of $5.85 a cubic yard, while the company was paid for Cyclopean masonry at $4.45 a cubic yard.

The hearing will go on with the introduction of all evidence connected with the claims of the company. The opposition will then be heard, and it is expected that Mr. Conry, Martin Lomasney, former Representative from Boston, who opposed the company's claims as a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, and others, will be heard.

**HISTORICAL ADVISER NAMED**

Mayor Curley announced today the appointment of Wilfred F. Kelly of 103 Aldrich Street, Roslindale, to be historical adviser to J. Phillip O'Connell, director of public celebrations of the city of Boston, in place of Charles F. Read, clerk and treasurer of the Boston Historical Society, whom the Mayor removed as the result of Mr. Read's handing to Charles C. Dogan to read on July 4, at the Old State House, a copy of the Declaration of Independence from which some passages had been cut out for the sake of brevity.

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# COLORADO STRONG FOR PRESIDENT'S PROHIBITION STAND

(Continued from Page 1)

ment for conniving at violations of the Volstead act. But prohibition is believed in by the people of the Rocky Mountains with religious fervor.

Thus, the President tilled fertile soil when he plowed through Colorado on prohibition lines. If that were to be the only national political issue next year, Mr. Harding by his Denver speech would have assured himself a probably invincible lead over any rival a whit less dry than himself. William G. McAdoo will have the Democratic delegation at his party's convention in 1924, and, being a dry, too, would give Mr. Harding a race on the drink proposition in this State. Meantime, to accomplish such a result, Mr. McAdoo would have to pledge Coloradans to their face as effectively as Mr. Harding did, that he espouses prohibition "heart and soul." There is no manner of doubt that the President left the State at the end of June a prime favorite on the one political question to which the mountain people are irrevocably wedded.

Prohibition, unfortunately for the President, is not the only thing about which this western region holds strong views. As in Missouri and Kansas, the personal economic aspect of life is the all-dominating thought, and is likely to be the all-compelling motive when voting time comes around in 1924. Externally, Colorado, as evidenced by its metropolis of Denver, is basking in good times, but prosperity is said to be more apparent than real. The State no longer depends upon its mining industry.

**Camps Held to Be Waning**

Cripple Creek and Leadville and the other camps are mere shadows of their former glory. The silver industry is in decay. There are only three or four first-class smelters at work in all Colorado. Agriculture has become the foremost business, thanks to a sagacious irrigation policy and the influx of a hardy farming stock from the middle west. The Colorado ruralist, however, is "in the dumps" as he is everywhere else. He blames the same causes—high freight rates, low prices for his produce, and stiff costs for everything he has to buy.

Sugar-beet is one of Colorado's chief agricultural products, if not the biggest. Even though the new Republican tariff gives sugar liberal treatment, the raiser of beets laments that the great refining companies are in fact the only ones who owe thanks to Messrs. Fordney and McCumber. Even tungsten, a valuable Colorado product, is so poorly protected in the new tariff that Chinese tungsten can come in and undersell it.

Such prospects as President Harding has for winning Colorado a second time are going to depend very largely on whether he can put the times in joint again.

Mr. Harding and his political advisers are aware that the election of a Democratic Governor, William E. Sweet, last November was handwriting on the wall of no unmistakable portent. Mr. Sweet catered deliberately to the disaffected labor element and the discontented farming community. Though he is a banker by occupation, he has long been identified with proletariat longings and does not object to being labeled a radical Democrat. It proved easy for him to overturn the huge Republican majority of two years previous.

It is impossible to explore the aftermath of President Harding's expedition into Colorado without being told that his fate in 1924 is intimately wrapped up with the political fortunes of Lawrence C. Phipps, United States Senator. Mr. Phipps aspires to re-election next year. He had charge of Mr. Harding in Colorado.

Mr. Phipps has accumulated a host of enemies within the Republican Party, and some say he will have trouble in securing renomination. Predictions are numerous that he faces certain defeat for election if he is victorious in the primaries, and that he will drag the Republican presidential ticket down with him if his name is on the same ballot.

**Senator Phipps' Case**

Mr. Phipps is accounted the richest man in Congress. Now and then his name is bracketed with that of Truman H. Newberry as to the manner in which his election was achieved. While the President was in Denver there were reports that a conference of Republican leaders discussed the desirability of side-tracking Senator Phipps and appointing him American Ambassador to Great Britain in the "second Harding term" as a reward for permitting some less vulnerable Republican to run for Senator next year. Mr. Phipps informs the writer that he has no intention of abandoning the race. He will have his new Democratic colleague, Senator Alva B. Adams or Governor Sweet as an opponent. Colorado elects two senators in 1924.

Coloradans are lukewarm on the subject of railroad consolidation. As in Kansas, they fear the creation of a "Frankenstein monster" in the shape of a ruthless monopoly managed in the distrusted east. The heart of Denver in particular is set, as it has been for years, on becoming an important link in a great transcontinental trunk line, an advantage the city now does not share either with Pueblo on the south or Cheyenne on the north. Only recently Denver has taken steps to bore a great tunnel through the mountain range which is the natural barrier to a trunk line through this city.

There is to be a municipal bond issue to finance a great engineering project which will carry out the long-cherished dream of the late Denver pioneer, Davie H. Moffat, whose ancient plans to put Denver on the transcontinental rail map were baffled, so they say here, by hostile eastern capital. When Denver thinks of Moffat and conjures up visions of the new birth of prosperity the tunnel through the James Peak is going to bring, it is not deeply enamored of any schemes designed to centralize more power in the hands of "alien capital." Denver dominates politically in Colorado.

There is any amount of Henry Ford talk in the State. In both the farming and the labor communities he would command undoubted strength on an independent ticket. There are no visible signs of an organized movement in his behalf, but if he contrives to get his name on any presidential ticket in 1924 he will cut heavily into the normal vote of both the Republican and Democratic parties. The Denver Post, one of whose proprietors was invited to go to Alaska by the President, publishes a weekly edition called "The Great Divide," which has a big circulation in the rural regions. Recently, this writer is informed, it polled the farm vote in Colorado and some adjacent districts, and found that Mr. Ford ran ahead of every other presidential contender in the ratio of about 10 for himself to four for Harding and two for McAdoo. Politicians are uncertain whether Ford would do more damage to the Republican or to the Democratic ticket. All they are sure about is that he will play havoc with both, though there is no fear, apparently, that he could carry the State. He will not have the Democratic delegation to the national convention. McAdoo seems to be assured of that; at least, for early ballots.

# SHOE STYLE SHOW PRONOUNCED SUCCESS

New records for attendance and volume of business transacted have been set by the National Shoe and Leather Exposition and Style Show which closes its exhibition in Mechanics Building today, the management said this morning.

During the four days the show has been in progress in Mechanics Building about 3500 buyers, representing concerns estimated to buy 50 per cent of the footgear used in the United States have registered at the exhibition, and business transacted is said to have been greatly in excess of that done at any previous show. Few New England shoe factories will now take orders for delivery before Oct. 1, it was stated today. Such a condition, shoe men say, has not existed since 1919.

New styles, not hitherto shown, are promised for the style revue in grand hall, which will close the show tonight.

**CANADA HAS LOTS OF ROOM**

MONTREAL, Que., June 25 (Special Correspondence)—"When we go back to the old land, our answer to anyone who wants to leave Great Britain and settle somewhere in the overseas Dominions, will be 'Go to Canada, there is lots of room and opportunity there.'" This was the substance of addresses made by Samson Clark and other members of a delegation of the Thirty Club of London at a luncheon in their honor held by the Montreal Publicity Association at the Mount Royal Hotel.

# MISS O'CONNOR TO ATTEND MEETING

## Telephone Operatives' Leader to Be Present at Conference in Providence

Miss Julia S. O'Connor, leader of the striking telephone operators of New England, announced today that she would attend the conference of Massachusetts and Rhode Island mayors that has been called in Providence for tomorrow, and would present her side of the case. Her coworkers at strike headquarters, Miss Rose Sullivan and Miss Teresa Sullivan, expressed themselves this morning as gratified at the Providence conference, and were hopeful as to its outcome.

When the telephone company was questioned this morning as to whether its representatives would attend the Providence meeting, the officials would not commit themselves. They made no comment also on the report that M. E. Jones, president of the company, had met Governor Cox at the State House last night to discuss the strike. "We know nothing of any such meeting," they said.

At an open air mass meeting in Springfield last night, at which Miss O'Connor spoke, there was trouble between the strikers and the police, resulting in six arrests. The strikers have been incensed at orders given by the Mayor to the police to rope off the sidewalk and half of the street in front of the telephone offices and at the protection that the police have given to the operators at work.

The Boston strike headquarters have opened a fund for the benefit of girls who are in need, but not many strikers have applied for assistance.

# £20,000 BANANA CARGO IS DUMPED BECAUSE OF STRIKE

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, July 12—By nine votes to six an unofficial strike committee of the London dockers decided last evening to advise the men to return to work today. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns this morning that this order has been obeyed by practically all the men on strike.

The only ports at which trouble still persists are now Manchester, Bristol and Hull. At the last-named place over 100 ships are held up. One which arrived from the West Indies on July 3 started yesterday on its return voyage without having been able to unload its cargo of bananas, which, therefore, had to be thrown into the sea, though worth about £20,000.

Despite the fact that the London dockers have returned to work 2000 meat porters, who started a "sympathetic" strike on Tuesday night, still remain out and Smithfield Market, where the greater part of London's meat trade is carried on, was this morning practically deserted.

**BAN ITINERANT AMUSEMENTS**

As the result of a conference between Mayor Curley, Herbert A. Wilson, commissioner of police for Boston, and the members of the Boston licensing board, the Mayor wrote Fletcher Ranney, chairman of the board, asking that body to withhold licenses this year to itinerant merry-go-rounds and other outdoor amusements which exhibit for a few days in one locality when employed by local organizations on a percentage basis. The Mayor said many complaints had led him to take this step today in the interests of morality.

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B&B July handkerchief sale
Tuesday, July 17th

TWICE a year—January and July—this store sells handkerchiefs—Men's, women's and children's—and sells them not in twos and threes, but in dozens to every person who comes. We believe, modestly, that these handkerchief occasions rank among the greatest sales of their kind held in the country—and the reason for such phenomenal success is simply the most remarkable handkerchief values of the season—those who come next Tuesday will not be disappointed.

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# COMMISSION BARS ISLAND BRIDGE PLAN

## Conducts Hearing on New Harvard Span and Will Report Before January

For one hour yesterday the Metropolitan District Commission gave what it announced as the only public hearing planned on the question of constructing a new Harvard Bridge; heard the present structure criticized as toppling and inadequate, and commended as having an understructure strong enough to build on; and refused to consider the idea of a bridge with a memorial island in the center on the ground that the Legislature specified "without an island."

About 40 persons attended the hearing. A considerable number of them were either members of the mayor's committee which reported in favor of a memorial island—with campanile, outdoor amphitheater, walks and gardens—or supporters of this idea. At the outset James A. Bailey, chairman of the commission, pointed out that the island plan is without the scope of the legislative order directing consideration of the need and plans for a new bridge.

**Called "Enemy Phrase"**

This effectively estopped urging of the island feature, a proposal which has gained much public support. It was worked out by a committee of citizens appointed by Andrew J. Peters, former Mayor of Boston, and including leading architects of Boston. It is indorsed by the present city administration.

At the hearing, however, R. Clipston Sturgis and John Jackson Walsh, both members of that committee, attempted to talk on the island project, and, when its proscription was pointed out to them, expressed regret that the committee's power was so limited. Mr. Walsh asserted that the "without an island" phase was inserted by an enemy of the proposition. Clarence P. Kidder, Representative from Cambridge, who happened to be in the State House, remarked that this "was taken care of" by the Committee on Ways and Means.

**Declares Work Should Be Under Way**

The attitude of the City of Boston was presented by Joseph O'Rourke, public works commissioner, who declared that work on a new structure should already be under way. It was pointed out that the present bridge is 90 feet wide at its entrances, narrows down to 70 feet on the bridge, and is so narrow at the draw that trolleys and vehicles cannot pass at the same time.

It seemed to be generally agreed that the understructure is fairly strong, and suggestions were made that it would be sufficient to resurface and repair the bridge. This was emphatically opposed by other speakers, who declared it false economy and urged the building of a new, respectable and permanent concrete bridge.

The commission then closed its brief cases and announced that it will report before next January.

# NEW ENGLAND APPLE AND POTATO CROPS OUTLOOK PROMISING

WAKEFIELD, Mass., July 12 (Special)—Prospects for the New England apple and potato crops are above normal, according to the New England crop reporting service. Commercial apples in New England are forecast at 1,619,000 barrels, compared with the 1922 crop of 1,060,000 barrels. The prospects indicate a crop for the United States 6 per cent above last year's yield, and 20 per cent above normal.

Potato acreage in the New England states has been cut from 3 to 15 per cent in every state except Connecticut. The reduction is attributed to the disappointing returns which followed last year's large acreage and high yield. Corn acreage has been reduced in all the states except Vermont, and the Connecticut valley onion acreage has been cut 26 per cent.

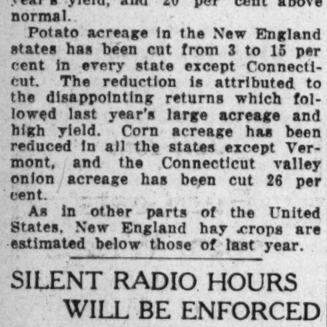
As in other parts of the United States, New England hay crops are estimated below those of last year.

# SILENT RADIO HOURS WILL BE ENFORCED

To eliminate amateur interference with the broadcasting of evening programs and Sunday morning church services, the United States Department of Commerce has ordered all amateurs to send their licenses to the district inspector, where they will be stamped as follows: "This station is not licensed to transmit between the hours of 8 and 10:30 p. m., local standard time, nor Sunday morning during local church services."

This order affects 2100 stations in New England, according to Charles C. Kolster, radio inspector for New England. "No time limit has been set when all licenses must be stamped," said Mr. Kolster. "We are asking the license-holders to send their licenses to us as soon as possible."

This regulation practically coincides with the policy advocated by the American Radio Relay League, a noncommercial organization of American and Canadian radio operators, as a voluntary measure since broadcasting became popular. The silent hours recommended to all amateurs by the league's board of direction and affiliated clubs were from 7:30 to 10 p. m.

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# BOOTHBAY HARBOR LIBRARY DEDICATION A SOCIAL EVENT

## Summer Visitors From Miles Around Attend Exercises at Memorial Structure

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Me., July 12 (Special)—Boothbay Harbor's Memorial Library was dedicated yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large number of summer visitors, who came in automobiles from the surrounding country and in yachts from the islands of the bay. And after a thorough inspection of the artistically remodelled old colonial house the general conclusion was that the harbor's claim to the possession of one of the prettiest libraries in Maine is not without foundation.

The ceremony of dedication was a momentous one for the village and town of Boothbay Harbor, and no launching of ocean-going vessel or July Fourth parade in this happily-placed community by the sea ever drew so many people. It was a half-holiday for the townsfolk, and bands played, flags fluttered to sea breeze, and noted personages congratulated the town on its handsome accomplishment.

**American Legion Assists**

Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, aggressive apostle of modern thought, who owns an island summer home down the harbor, was the chief speaker, while the Maine state librarian, H. E. Dunnack, had that to say which well upheld his reputation of apt talker at such gatherings as these. Richard Matthews Hallet, well-known author and resident of the harbor, introduced the speakers. The local post of American Legion bears the name of Charles E. Sherman Jr., one of the town boys to fall in France; and the Legionaires, clad in the uniforms of their old commands, acted as ushers and guides during the afternoon. Before the exercises there was luncheon at one of the summer hotels which line these shores, and in the evening the harbor's big day wound up with a play by local talent in the town opera house.

The library, memorial to Boothbay Harbor's World War veterans, was once the home of Chapman Reed, soldier of his country in the War of 1812. The town voted a bond issue to acquire and remodel it, after considerable discussion of the project of erecting a new stone structure on the general plan of that at Machias and other coast towns. But the result of restoring the old colonial house appears to have given a satisfaction beyond anything which could have been achieved by a new building; and this afternoon hundreds of people from many parts of the country found much pleasure in rambling about and through it.

Completed, the library building is an unusually fine type of the architecture in dwelling houses of a century and more ago. Stanley Parker, an architect of Boston, came up here at the invitation of Alfred W. Jansen, consulting engineer of New York and Boothbay Harbor, and the two developed a plan for producing a library that should be absolutely unique, even to the smallest detail. Mr. Jansen, as chairman of the building committee, worked enthusiastically to carry out that plan. Dr. George A. Gregory of the Harbor and Miss Mary Kenniston assisted zealously; and the result is something Boothbay Harbor is proud of.

**"Back From Village Street"**

The building stands, like that which housed "Grandfather's Clock," "somewhat back from the village street," and it is quite as suggestive of olden days. Indeed, a step within is to retrace the way into the atmosphere of yesterday. It is an interior of a hundred years ago. The massive, hand-hewn rafters seem capable of bearing ten-fold the weight of the deep roof, adequate to withstand the wear of centuries. The perfectly-reproduced old mantel with its fluted pilasters, around a vast open fireplace, is an alluring bit of colonial fitting; and the English hearth-rail is something to delight the eye of the student of old interiors. There is a wrought-iron crane; and colonial candle-sticks, "lanthorns" of pre-Revolutionary days, brass-knocker on the Georgian door, all combine in perfection of detail to restore a fine example of the old New England interior. And the atmosphere of the sea, whose breakers ever crash about these rocky shores, is fascinatingly suggested by several models of vessels, commencing with those of the Boxer and Enterprise, which clashed off Squirrel Island in the War of 1812, and coming down to the era of today and the fine sailing-vessels which are turned out by the master-builders of Boothbay. Over the mantel a tablet contains the names of the ninety-nine men of Boothbay Harbor who served with the colors from 1917 to 1919.

The town's collection of books is yet comparatively small, numbering something over 4000 volumes; but it is well chosen, and constantly augmented by gifts from summer visitors, and an annual appropriation by the town. In point of fact, the short-season guests of the locality, who grow more numerous each year as the charm of the region becomes bruited farther and father abroad, have given generously, in addition to the sum originally voted at town meeting for the library project. And for their benefit it is expected to have the building open every day during the summer. The main hall, or "living room," of the old home will be a most enticing rest place and reading room, both in summer, when the breezes from seaward flutter the blue window curtains and caress the tender old gold of the walls, and also in winter, when, as of old, the logs roar in the great open fireplace.

# THREE JUNIOR HIGH BUILDINGS VOTED

## Fall River Takes Steps to Solve Congestion Problem

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 12 (Special)—The School Department here has in project the establishment of three junior high schools. The school authorities have borrowed the funds to erect the buildings, and they are now working with the real estate committee of the Board of Aldermen in selecting suitable locations in the northern, southern and eastern sections of the city.

The junior high schools were motivated by the overcrowded conditions in the high school and several of the larger grammar schools. The overcrowding problem puzzled the school authorities for a time, and they engaged R. Clipston Sturgis of Boston, school architect, to assist them in finding a solution. The recommendation of Mr. Sturgis that three junior high schools be established was adopted.

Other municipal authorities talked of efforts to prevent the School Department from building the three junior high schools at one time, pointing out that other cities manipulated their educational problems without building junior high schools. Eventually Mayor Talbot was persuaded by the school authorities to view the junior high school system in Rochester, N. Y., and in Springfield, Mass.

Upon his return, the Mayor declared: "I am convinced that Fall River cannot afford to be without junior high schools." He has paved the way for the School Department's program, and the junior high system will be installed in this city within a few months.

**SCOUT COUNCIL TO VIEW CAMP**

The Boston Boy Scout Council, which is headed by W. Cameron Forbes, and includes the Boston business men who are backing the Boy Scout movement locally, will officially inspect the Boston council scout camp on Loon Lake, Middleboro, on Wednesday, July 18.


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# PROTEST STRIKE CALLED BY I. W. W.

LOS ANGELES, July 12—A five-day general strike by members of the marine transport workers' branch of the Industrial Workers of the World was called to begin at Los Angeles harbor at 10 o'clock today by a meeting of longshoremen, said to number 1200.

The strike was designed as a protest against the conviction in the Los Angeles Superior Court yesterday of 27 I. W. W.'s, on charges of criminal syndicalism, and the sentence of from one to 14 years in San Quentin penitentiary passed on each of them.

Predictions were voiced by speakers at last night's meeting that loggers in the Northwest would join the strike and declarations made that a similar movement was planned along the Atlantic coast.

# DRY LAW SUPPORTED BY UNANIMOUS VOTE

ATLANTA, Ga., July 12 (AP)—Unanimous opposition to the Arnold bill to repeal the Georgia prohibition law was expressed yesterday by the House Temperance Committee voting to return an unfavorable report on the measure. There was no discussion preceding the action.


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# LEGION CHIEF GETS SECOND BOSTON KEY

## Colonel Owsley Also Meets Women's Auxiliary of Spanish War Veterans

Col. Alvin M. Owsley of Texas, national commander of the American Legion, received a second key to the city of Boston today when he paid his official respects to James M. Curley, Mayor, and was given a cordial reception.

"It's quite a military record," laughed the Texas Commander-in-Chief of the American Legion, "for a man to capture Boston, the Mayor's office and lug off the key of the city with him. I guess General Lee would have been glad to have done what I have done."

"Any man can do that who comes here with the opinion held of him by the American Legion men, that you enjoy," parried Mayor Curley quickly in reply.

The main room of the Mayor's office being filled at the time with a committee of the Women's Auxiliary of the Spanish War Veterans, Colonel Owsley's visit was turned into far more of a reception than had originally been intended.

**On Way to Lowell**

The commander explained to the Mayor that his visit necessarily must be short, as he is on his way to Lowell, accompanied by William H. Doyle, state commander, and Leo A. Spillane, department adjutant. David J. Brickley, who as acting mayor received Commander Doyle on the occasion of his first visit here some months ago, was of Colonel Owsley's party today.

The commander briefly told Mayor Curley of the object of his tour of the country at this time and said that the sentiment in favor of the World Court seems to be gaining ground steadily. He said that the United States must sooner or later enter such a tribunal and he believes that sooner is far wiser than later.

The commander told the Women of the Spanish War Veterans that it was just such organizations as theirs that are helping to hold the United States true to its traditions, and that they are doing a great work at this time to strengthen the bonds of patriotism and high endeavor.

**Keys to Women**

Of the party in the Mayor's office at the time was George W. Pratt of Stoughton, state commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Colonel Owsley made much of the fact that he came from the country far south of Mason and Dixon's line, where the Grand Army of the Republic was revered as one of this country's greatest institutions for good. He said that it thrilled him to be received as he has been in New England and to find that sectionalism exists no more in the United States.

Mayor Curley presented keys of the city to the women visitors and made arrangements for their entertainment in an automobile ride through the parks and along the beaches of Boston and vicinity.

Following his reception by Mayor Curley, Commander Owsley and Department Commander Doyle hurried by automobile to Lowell, where they are to receive the keys of the city from Mayor Donovan and later in the day be guests at a banquet in the new Lowell Auditorium, where both are scheduled to speak.

**ORANGEMEN ON PICNIC**

Several hundred picnickers left Boston this morning for Lake Pearl in Wrentham for a day's festivities under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, Loyal Orange Institution. The lodges assembled in Copley Square and were escorted to the South Station by the Royal Black Knights. On arrival at the lake there was a reception and addresses, and the rest of the day was given over to recreation.


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# M. I. T. SUMMER SCHOOL DOES WORK OF YEARS IN FEW WEEKS

## Program Permits Intensified Study of Single Subject—1287 Registered for Present Session

In its effort to utilize its $12,000,000 plant 12 months a year, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has registered 1287 students for the summer session. Organized summer sessions at Technology were begun five years ago. With subsequent registrants for courses given later, it is expected that about 1500 will enroll for the summer period.

Contrary to the practice at other large institutions, which merely open during the summer months for a single term of six or eight weeks, the Institute of Technology gives courses throughout the summer up to the time the regular academic year opens in the fall. More than 200 courses will be given in the three summer terms of five weeks each.

It is the aim of Technology to use its extensive plant and educational facilities to a maximum efficiency. For this reason it was decided at the close of the war to run the plant the whole year. The summer session was begun as a private tutoring arrangement between instructors and students. Next, the Institute authorities designated the instructors and fixed the fees of the students. Finally the entire system was reorganized, distinct administrative and faculty bodies designated, and more than 100 professors and instructors are giving courses this summer.

The recent tendency in the Institute's summer school policy is to attract teachers and practicing natural scientists and engineers, besides the regular undergraduates. To do this there have been added this summer special courses for teachers in biology and public health, physics and mathematics, and a number of courses in the recent development of natural science, in industrial practice, and in graduate work and research.

**Can Send Employees**

Thus, courses in architectural design, bridge and structural design, advanced theory of electromagnetic wave propagation and transient phenomena of long high voltage lines, electron theory and electronic apparatus, production methods, banking and finance, industrial psychology and a large number of other courses of a similar nature are offered.

The summer work is given in concentrated form. Subjects requiring one and two years of the regular academic schedules are covered in a few weeks of intensified study of the single subject. In a letter to the alumni of Technology, outlining the object of the new scheme of summer instruction, Prof. Theodore H. Dillon, director of the summer session, wrote as follows:

It was thought that many alumni would like to know what is being done in case they might themselves care to return for short periods of special theoretical study or research, or might direct the attention of others to these advantages. Many who have reached positions of responsibility may have certain employees whose value could be greatly increased by a short course of study or research along one of the many lines available during the summer session.

The attendance is not limited to graduates, nor is it necessary that students work toward degrees. It is aimed to make the Institute more serviceable and take the fullest advantage of our available staff and educational facilities. To do this it is planned to encourage the return of men who have for some time been engaged in professional work for additional short periods of concentrated study. On the other hand, the Institute itself should profit by the exchange of ideas between such men and the members of the Institute staff.

**Other Projects Considered**

Due in part to this appeal, more than 200 not students at Technology, have registered for advanced study and research. Some of these are teachers and investigators, while others are engaged in industrial practice. Prof. C. L. E. Moore, head of the course in general science and engineering, is giving a course in the history of mathematical science for teachers. A similar course is that given by Prof. William S. Franklin of the physics department. This aims to help those teachers of preparatory and technical schools, who wish to improve their knowledge of natural science as well as their methods of presentation.

Outside of the strictly technical courses there is a great variety of humanitarian and business subjects offered. Nine courses in English and history are given by the regular members of the staff. Other courses of interest are those in production methods, by Prof. E. H. Schell; banking and finance, by Prof. Martin J. Shugrue; public speaking by Matthew R. Copithorne, and the development of thought, by Claire F. Lyman and Stephen F. Sears.

As a further development of its summer school, the institute authorities have several projects under consideration and have laid them before the alumni for their advice and proposals. Among the several schemes under consideration, the following three are of public interest:

1. Making the summer session a center for certain well-defined lines, such as highway design and construction, reinforced concrete design, electric power transmission, or certain special fields in chemistry or chemical engineering.
2. An annual engineering congress covering in successive years highways, transportation, electric power development, etc.
3. Night school in which the work is of same character and standard as our regular day schedules.



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# BOILERMAKERS VOTE AGAINST NEW TERMS

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, July 12—The members of the Boilermakers Society have decided, on a ballot by over two-thirds majority, against accepting the employers' terms on overtime and the night-shift agreement accepted by other trades in the shipbuilding industry.

The lockout began April 30, and the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns on good authority the fight will be prolonged unless intervention is undertaken by the Labor Ministry under the Industrial Courts Act.


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# SALOONS DRIVEN OUT OF BUSINESS

## Campaign of State's Attorney in Hartford, Conn., Beginning to Show Results

HARTFORD, Conn., July 12 (Special)—The campaign of Hugh M. Alcorn, State's Attorney, against the saloons of Hartford County has been a complete success to date. The three saloons in Hartford against which Mr. Alcorn brought injunction proceedings designed to force their closing by court order for a year on the ground of common nuisance have been dismantled by the proprietors without waiting for their cases to be tried. Action against about 20 more saloons in Hartford County is pending.

The dismantling of the Hartford saloons serves to prove Mr. Alcorn's contention, he believes, that the way to put the saloon out of business is to proceed against it by injunction, and he will employ this process to force the closing of other saloons in the county unless the proprietors of these follow the example of the proprietors of the Hartford saloons and dismantle their places voluntarily.

The State's Attorney told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he is satisfied that the Hartford saloons have been dismantled as saloons and the nuisance abated on the premises. One of the places has been converted into a fruit and provision store; another proprietor has taken out a brick wall and made a real restaurant of his place, and the third has taken on the appearance of a mercantile store.

That the Hartford police court is dealing more severely with violators of the liquor laws is shown by a summary of the cases tried by the court during the period from June 9 to July 8. Jail sentences aggregating two years and three months were put into effect, while 525 days in suspended jail sentences were meted out by the court to less flagrant offenders who got off with fines.

The Hartford liquor squad made 46 arrests during the period, and of these 18 went to jail, while fines totaling $5200 were imposed. The report of the squad covering the period shows that it has broken all previous records, dealing with arrests and convictions.

**UNEMPLOYMENT LESS**

LONDON, July 12—The League of Nations reports improved conditions in Austria, with unemployment declining from 167,000 in February to 100,000 June 15.




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| Sterling | " | 130 | Gabler | " | 205 |
| Sterling | " | 135 | Gabler | " | 210 |
| Kimball | " | 135 | McPhail | " | 220 |
| Barmore | " | 140 | Henry F. Miller | " | 225 |
| Heinz | " | 140 | Henry F. Miller Baby Grand (Latest style.) | | 875 |
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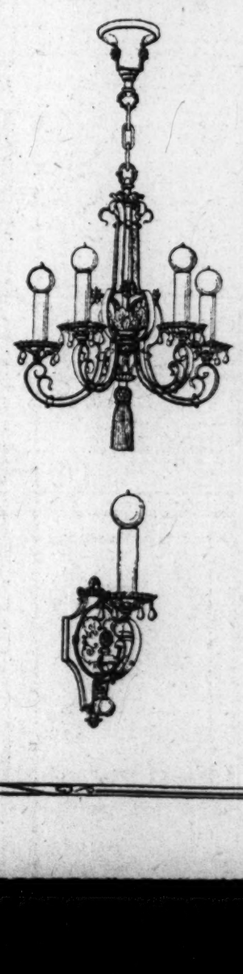
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# PEOPLE'S WELFARE NOT SOUGHT BY MEDICO-POLITICAL GROUPS

## Chapter of Forthcoming Book by Asa Matthieu Tells of Secret Manipulations of Interlocking Committees

*The following article is one of a series by Asa Matthieu, being a chapter of a forthcoming book on "Medical Politics," which uncovers the situation, as it exists in the United States, regarding propaganda and legislative bills to promote state medicine and similar autocratic measures. The articles are not intended as an attack on the character of members of the medical profession, but are simply designed to expose the aggressive nature of medico-political activities.*

*In this article is discussed the question as to what forces are behind secret meetings of a medical council, or a committee, or a cabal, at which the subjects of health and disease are never mentioned, and how it is that one finds the same physicians, and the same groups of physicians, and their same lay representatives, in various states and at Washington, fostering bills, not for the well-being of mankind, but for the promotion of obviously selfish and anti-health interests.*

X

Evidence that medical politicians seek to restrict, hamper and confuse the public regarding old-fashioned medical practice is observable on every hand. Medical advice, commercialized by newspaper syndicates, advocacy of all sorts of experimental vagaries, health department regulations and state legislative enactments, have been traced to the secret manipulations and reports by members of interlocking councils, committees and cabals of the American Medical Association and its subsidiary organizations.

When one finds the same physicians, and the same groups of physicians, and their same lay representatives, in various states and at Washington, fostering bills, not for the well-being of mankind, but for the promotion of obviously selfish and anti-health interests, he is constrained to inquire what is the meaning of this or that "health" regulation or bill for the alleged advancement of medical "science"? what interests are behind secret meetings of a medical council, or a committee, or a cabal, at which the subjects of health and disease are never mentioned? what are the objects of certain types of propaganda, signed by laymen but containing a medico-political twist?

For example, under the caption "Prohibition Forecast," The New York Times printed a long letter, signed by one Arthur D. Greenfield, in which Mr. Greenfield questioned the sincerity of President Harding's expression of a determination to solve the problem of lawless drinking by adequate enforcement.

**Three Solutions Possible**

Mr. Greenfield is a New York lawyer. Like every other individual his views on the prohibition question are entitled to a respectful hearing even though his opinion and utterances differ but slightly from the repeated pronouncements of members of the Ancient Order of Bartenders and others who for generations had made an easy living out of drunkenness.

He asserts in his letter that there are only three ways of solving the problem of maintaining respect for law in its relation to prohibition. "The first, most obvious and simplest way," he says, "is by the repeal of the prohibition amendment." The second method, he declares, is adequate enforcement, to which he adds: "The solution of the problem by adequate enforcement has not yet been seriously attempted, though the law has been several years on the books, and I think it is a very safe bet that it never will be." The third method, which Mr. Greenfield thinks is most probably the way in which the problem will actually be solved, "is the gradual recession of the prohibition amendment to the status of a dead letter." He concludes that in time there will be "a tacit admission all around that the law has been repealed—de facto, if not de jure—and since no one is reminded of its existence, no one is conscious of its violation."

It is plain that Mr. Greenfield's communication is an invitation to the public to ignore the provisions of the National Prohibition Act and to encourage lawlessness, and it is significant that his letter was accorded widespread publicity on the editorial page of the New York Times.

**Status of a Dead Letter**

A communication that openly seeks to stir up a spirit of law defiance, naturally gives rise to some pointed questions: Who is Mr. Greenfield? Who are his clients? What interests does he represent? What is his record? Who would be the principal profiteers if the American people permitted the prohibition amendment to be reduced to the status of a dead letter?

Whether or not Mr. Greenfield is in the employ of the distillery or brewery interests, as his letter would indicate, is of no great importance. But it is of tremendous public importance to find that Mr. Greenfield, as disclosed by official record, has been repeatedly and prominently identified with legislative anti-health activities promoted by interlocking councils and committees of the American Medical Association, and that he has functioned as one of the drafters of various bills affecting the public health that have failed to stand the light of day and which were sponsored, wholly or in part, by physicians prominent in official circles of the American Medical Association and who are also members of the United States Public Health Service and of state health departments.

An instance of this situation, which is only one of several that can be cited, is observed in a report of the committee on legislation of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, appointed to pass upon or reject proposed state laws affecting the business of the wholesale druggist. The report gives the names of a special law-drafting committee that had presented for consideration a uniform state law affecting physicians and pharmacists and the public. The drafters of this uniform state bill are given in the report as follows: "Dr. J. H. Beal, American Pharmaceutical Association; Dr. Thomas S. Blair of the American Medical Association; Arthur D. Greenfield, attorney for the American Medical Association; Joseph P. Chamberlain of the law drafting bureau of Columbia University; C. H. Waterbury, secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association."

This document distinctly identifies Arthur D. Greenfield as an "attorney for the American Medical Association," and inasmuch as this special law-drafting committee was appointed in March, 1922, by Dr. Haven Emerson, chairman of the council on health and public instruction of the American Medical Association, it is presumed to be authoritative.

The report, printed in galley form, is prefaced by the following note:

This advance proof is printed for the confidential use of officers, board of control, committee members of the National Wholesale Druggists Association and the press. No reference should be made to it, or any part of it, until after actual delivery at the forty-eighth annual meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists Association, Hotel Broadmoor, Colorado Springs, Colo., Oct. 2-5 (inclusive), 1923.

The uniform state bill, drafted by the above-named committee, was not approved by the National Wholesale Druggists Association, however, and the galley proofs were not released for publication or comment by the press as prearranged and apparently confidently expected.

At Washington and at Albany, as shown by official record, Arthur D. Greenfield has served as the faithful emissary of medical politicians in the promotion of bills and amendments and rules and regulations inimical to the public health, and his record in these undertakings and as attorney for a medical autocracy affords a clearer understanding and interpretation of his assault on the prohibition amendment which was presented to the world through the courtesy of the New York Times.

**Criticized by Editors**

For years the Journal of the American Medical Association and a number of state medical journals, controlled by the national association, have published advertisements of private institutions specializing in the housing and treatment of the unfortunate victims of alcoholism.

The corporate body of the American Medical Association is composed of five councils, of which the council on health and public instruction, and the council on pharmacy and chemistry have been severely criticized by editors of medical journals and at stated meetings of medical societies, as instruments "in the formation and development of certain evils and evil situations now confronting the medical profession and threatening its independence and progress."

A paragraph in one of many sets of resolutions, introduced and invariably choked off or muffled; reads:

Resolved, That the Council on Health and Public Instruction of the American Medical Association has become, through these activities, a menace to the medical profession and the public, and that it be either brought into closer harmony and expression with scientific and medical opinion or be dissolved and abolished.

**Seek to Amend Constitution**

At the 1923 annual meeting of the Ohio State Medical Association, resolutions were introduced seeking to amend the constitution and by-laws of the American Medical Association, with the hope of correcting "an abominable situation." The resolutions, after the formality of introduction, were referred without discussion to a resolutions committee which, upon due "consideration," found them to be "unwise," and "impolitic," and "undesirable," and in a lengthy negative report says:

Those portions of the resolutions taking away from the trustees and investing the house of delegates with the fiscal affairs of the association are illegal in that the A. M. A. is an incorporated body in which by law such fiscal affairs are placed in the hands of the trustees.

The present organization of the A. M. A. with its house of delegates, officers, trustees, committees, councils, editor and general manager is the result of the growth and expansion made necessary by the increase in size of the association, the expansion of its business, the addition from time to time of new and important activities and the general enlargement of its interests which indicates a live, prosperous association with an extension of its operating machinery adequate and suitable to its needs.

The foregoing extracts from an official report are of unusual interest inasmuch as they sustain the contentions of the editor of the Illinois Medical Journal that members of the American Medical Association "have been so dazzled by the material prosperity of the A. M. A. that they have entirely overlooked the fact that, during this period of expansion, the association has been converted from a democratic and self-governed body of professional men into a highly centralized machine."

# STEEL UNIONIZERS TO SHUN RADICALS

## Mr. Gompers Warns Organizers A. F. L. Must Keep Control

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, July 12—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has sent orders to all organizers in the steel plants that radicals or Communists of the school of William Z. Foster will not be tolerated in the union ranks. He said complete control of the unionization program must be kept by the American Federation of Labor and radicals are to be denied membership.

The American Federation of Labor was said to be well aware of the plans of Mr. Foster and his group to "bore from within" and seize control of organized labor in America, and Mr. Gompers said every effort would be made to prevent such an occurrence.

Sixteen unions attempting to gather in the 375,000 steel workers have the full co-operation of the federation and trained organizers of the A. F. of L. have been sent to the steel fields in the move to force the "closed shop" in steel mills. Chicago, Cleveland and Bethlehem, Pa., have been selected as headquarters for the new movement.

The renewed effort of the federation to unionize the steel industry, after many years of unsuccessful attacks, comes upon the heels of an announcement by the steel employers that they will do away with the 12-hour day as soon as practicable.

## Cleveland Drive Opens

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12 (AP)—A campaign to unionize the 100,000 steel workers in the Cleveland district stretching from Buffalo to Toledo started today with the arrival of William Hannon, secretary-treasurer of the executive council of national and international organizations in the steel industry.

"An eight-hour day, better working conditions, a living wage and an immigration policy which will protect American labor," will be the slogan of the drive, it was stated.

# Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mary Mitchie, White Plains, N. Y.
Estelle M. Ryckman, White Plains, N. Y.
Willis G. Ryckman, White Plains, N. Y.
Robert W. Ryckman, White Plains, N. Y.
Mrs. Nannie D. Brown, East Orange, N. J.
Henry G. Brown, East Orange, N. J.
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Mrs. William H. Appleton, London, England.
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Mrs. Elizabeth A. David, Yonkers, N. Y.
Miss Elizabeth H. David, Yonkers, N. Y.
Miss Adele B. Thompson, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss M. Esther McCreight, Philadelphia, Pa.
Marceline Jones, Kansas City, Mo.
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Mrs. Sara E. McCrum, Buenos Aires, South America.
Mrs. Grace E. Pratt, Buenos Aires, South America.
Mrs. Harriet L. Virmond, Buenos Aires, South America.
Miss Mazie M. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Smith, Shreveport, La.
Mr. and Mrs. Philip Steele, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Leonard, Milford, Mass.
Miss Lila B. Olson, Manitowac, Wis.
Mrs. W. R. Stout, Jackson, Tenn.
W. R. Stout, Jackson, Tenn.
Mrs. W. R. Beesley, Jackson, Tenn.
C. R. Nuetzel, Los Angeles, Cal.
Carl Colman Nuetzel, Los Angeles, Cal.
Edlea Colman Nuetzel, Los Angeles, Cal.
Margaret Thomson, Los Angeles, Cal.
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# HARDING COURT PLAN INDORSED AT BUSINESS WOMEN'S SESSION

(Continued from Page 1)

our own federation to become involved in controversial conferences.

Miss Hoagland took her stand for continuance of the federation's former policy of allowing each state to determine its own action in such questions.

Reply to the attack of Miss Hoagland was made by Miss Mary Stewart, chairman of the committee on legislation, who had introduced the reso-



*Miss M. E. Hoagland*
Chairman of the Personal Research Committee of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, Now in Annual Session in Portland, Ore.

lution for a middle course on the subject of women's protection legislation. She said:

To accuse any American citizen of disloyalty, except by specific citation of fact when he has a chance to defend himself in court, is not fair. The most precious thing is your loyalty to your native land. I say, let us get together and understand each other. It is because I agree with Miss Hoagland that the woman in industry and the woman in business have not a common ground that I say this. If at this time we should pass any legislation that is unfriendly, we will make the chasm between the two groups of Americans even broader than it is. This is not a time for that. This is the time to say "you and I can talk this over." We need not commit ourselves to anything.

**Conciliatory Resolution**

Miss Stewart's resolution as finally adopted follows:

Resolved that the National Federation of Business and Professional Women in convention assembled recommend that its branch organizations arrange for conference committees to meet with corresponding committees from the National Women's Trade Union League or its affiliated bodies for the purpose of arriving at conclusions on measures in question which, if possible, shall be satisfactory to both groups.

Further legislative questions will come up at later sessions of the convention. One of the subjects yet to be considered is the indorsement of the Towner-Sterling education bill, which was presented by Miss Charl O. Williams, field secretary of the National Education Association. The federation voted to continue its indorsement of bills fostered at the last convention. These are the Fess Home Economics bill, the Kahn-Jones bill, the McCormick-Foster resolution, and the Infant and Maternity Welfare Act.

Miss Stewart and the legislative committee made several recommendations for the improvement of the committee. The first of these was for the increase of committee members resident at Washington, D. C. Members of the committee working with Miss Stewart were Miss Marion McClench, Michigan; Mrs. E. H. Dockery, Idaho; Mrs. J. K. Bowman, Virginia; Dr. Haldee Guthrie, Louisiana; Miss Helen Mitchell, Iowa.

The vocational luncheon today at the auditorium was one of the big events of the convention. Women were seated according to their vocations. Sophia L. Hoeller, vice-president, from Idaho, presided. Grace E. Hall of Portland made the address. The annual banquet is set for tonight. Miss Charl Williams, Judge Florence E. Allen and Carrie Jacobs Bond are to speak.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 12 (AP)—The League of Nations and the World Court are impotent in the presence of the Ruhr and the Rusian problems and the United States should ask for an economic conference to deal with the reparations situation and take affirmative steps looking ultimately to recognition of the Russian Government, William E. Borah (R) Senator from Idaho, declared in address here last night before the convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women.

# WOMEN TO DISCUSS MINORITIES ISSUE

## School Near Prague to Consider Relationship to State

By MARJORIE SHULER

PRAGUE, June 26 (Staff Correspondence)—The delicate subject of minorities will be discussed by the women of central Europe at a conference called for Aug. 25 at Podebrady, near Prague, where the International League for Peace and Freedom will have a school the last two weeks in August. At the last conference of the League at The Hague the women of central Europe organized a permanent group to discuss those questions which particularly concerned them.

Minorities is the burning issue at present, and the women intend to handle it without gloves and with a real desire to eliminate the great differences of opinion. For instance Mrs. Françoise Plaminkova of Prague is to preside over the conference and the only complaint which has so far been filed with the group this year is one by former Germans, who find themselves now Czechoslovaks by reason of the new territorial alignments.

The general questions which the group will discuss have been determined from a list sent to all the countries concerned. These deal with minorities based on differences in language and those based on differences in religion. They include the rights of such minorities with regard to freedom of the press, schools in their own languages, administration of the laws, religious observances, army conscription and the right to form societies.

The relationship of minorities to the states in which they live will also come up for discussion—to what extent they may have freedom within the State and the social differences arising between majorities and minorities.

Several Czechoslovakian Government officials will speak at the school, which is based upon the general theme of social peace. Economic and social problems will be presented each morning with speeches in the afternoon and evening on those topics as they relate to literature, art, education and ethics. The plan will follow closely that of last year's successful school, and delegations of women are expected from European countries as well as the United States.


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# SOUTH CAROLINA CELEBRATES LINK

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 12 (AP)—The linking of eastern and western South Carolina by the opening of the Wateree River Bridge was celebrated by special ceremonies today at Stateburg. W. A. Coleman, Mayor of Columbia, and L. D. Jennings, Mayor of Sumter, united in welding the links of a giant chain. Thomas G. McLeod, Governor, and R. Goodwin Rhett, chairman of the State Highway Commission, were among the speakers.

"Billy" Seeley, a blacksmith of Columbia, supervised the welding operation. The Wateree Bridge was thrown open to traffic on May 7. As a result of its operation the distance between Columbia and Sumter was shortened by about 20 miles. The bridge and approaches cost about $300,000.

# SHORTER STEEL DAY PROMISED FOR 1923

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, July 12 (AP)—The 12-hour day will be eliminated in many departments of steel mills before the end of this year, James A. Campbell, president of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, declared today at a luncheon given him by the Rotary Club.

Mr. Campbell, who, since the purchase by his company of two other steel plants, has become the third largest employer of steel labor in the country, said, "We are now working on the plans, and by the first of the month we will begin putting them in operation. The speed of the change depends entirely upon our success in finding the labor necessary."


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# PARADE CLOSES ELK CONVENTION

## Picturesque Floats and 8000 Marchers Receive Ovations

ATLANTA, Ga., July 12 (AP)—Elks overran Atlanta today. It was the occasion of their grand annual parade, the closing event of their 1923 grand lodge convention and reunion, and thousands of members of the order, with two score bands, drum corps and other musical units, picturesque floats and handsome uniforms of purple and white received resounding ovations as they marched through the heart of the city.

Charles H. Grakelow of Philadelphia, Esteemed Grand Esquire of the order, had charge of the marchers. Approximately 8000 persons were in line.

Prominent among the floats was the Pennsylvania State Association exhibit, depicting the signing of the treaty with the Indians by Penn. Philadelphia Lodge No. 2, which has been conspicuous throughout the reunion with its large attendance and varied units, had three floats.

Headed by the local American Legion Band, the first division included principally Atlanta Lodge 78, with nearly 4000 men in line. They were followed by the second division, headed by the Philadelphians, 600 strong, with their mounted patrol, automobile patrol, armed patrol, and drill team. New York No. 1, Chicago No. 4, Brooklyn No. 22, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Rochester, and Detroit were among the other large cities represented in this section.

**BRITISH TRADE FIGURES**

LONDON, July 12—The Board of Trade report gives British imports in June as £89,307,683, export £62,333,559, and re-exports £10,954,932.


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The July Linen Sale Now in Progress
This sale offers women an opportunity to buy the finer grades of linen as well as the serviceable, enduring qualities for every day use at unusually attractive prices.
Sheets—pillow slips—table cloths and napkins, luncheon sets and separate luncheon cloths and napkins are all included.
Many women re-stock their household chests at this time.
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# OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## The Blue Banner

UNCLE STEVE came up the steps on the run. He was counsellor of Tent Eight, and Tent Eight was supposedly ready for morning inspection. Already Mr. Olds, who was doing the inspecting, was wandering over from Tent Seven, notebook in hand.

"Ready!" said Uncle Steve. "One-two-three, salute!"

Seven boys stood at attention, snapped their hands to their foreheads, and faced Mr. Olds. That gentleman grunted and surveyed the scene. Said he: "The tent flap's over that last bed, those shoes are out of line, the water bucket isn't full, that bed looks as if there'd been a riot on it. H'm, I guess that's all."

He made black marks in his book, and walked away.

Uncle Steve, who looked like a lion, rumpled his mane, and asked: "Whose shoe was that?"

"Skinny's, sir!" said the Chink, who had bland blue eyes and yellow hair that bristled.

"And who didn't fill the water bucket?"

"Chink, sir," said Skinny, sometimes known as the elephant.

"Do you know," said Uncle Steve conversationally, "that Tent Eight gets the worst inspection marks in all camp? Even the little kids in Toyland do better than we do."

Half the tent looked at Skinny, the other half turned on Chink. They glared at each other. Then they looked at the Blue Banner that blew triumphantly from the topmost pole of Tent Seven. It was awarded for the summer's best mark in Inspection, and Seven had captured it for the last two years.

"It a funny lookin' ol' thing, anyhow," said Skinny, as the bugle blew for swim-time.

"Wouldn't take it for a gift," agreed the Chink. "Come on, let's swim."

**The Boys of Tent Eight**

Skinny was large and good-natured and lazy, looking upon inspection, military drill, and general neatness as strange ideas of the camp counsellors. The Chink was smaller and showed signs of being a crack tennis player. Otherwise, he was much lazier and not nearly as good-natured as Skinny.

And, as for that matter, Tent Eight as a whole was inclined to take things easily. June, the oldest, at times captained spurts of energy to capture the Inspection pennant, but these never lasted longer than a day. Smiles Hamar occupied himself with writing jokes for the camp paper, Roger-Old-Cheese-Cracker was building a sailboat by easy stages, Scotty and Mal were on the ball team. No one had any time to clean up Tent Eight.

The Blue Banner was snapping over Tent Seven as Skinny, fresh from his swim, came clambering up the steps, set the Chink's bed on the tent edge, so it would fall out when its owner sat on it, and went burrowing in his own trunk like a large sunburned rabbit. So, naturally, Red Hastings and The Duke did not see him. They were both Tent Seven Boys, and The Duke won his name from his habit of always coming to meals clean and washed. It was locally believed that, if he fell into a mud puddle, The Duke would come out unruffled, with his hair parted in the exact middle.

"The banner's no cinch, this year," said The Duke, who was eating an apple.

Red borrowed the apple and took a large bite. "Tent Two's got nearly as good marks as we have, and Five's coming right along. They tell me they put silver polish on the water pail this morning."

"That's a good dodge," said the Duke. "We'll rustle some. One thing: we don't have to worry about this ol' Tent. All they do is sleep. Skinny's the worst, and the Chink's a poor dub. They'd queer any tent. Skinny's so lazy, he . . ."

**Skinny's Pride Is Roused**

That gentleman popped up from his trunk, as the two drifted out of sight. He shook his fist at Tent Seven. "I'll show 'em! I'll show 'em," he shouted.

"Show what, Ol' Elephant?" asked Chink, sitting on his bed, which promptly dived out of the tent and deposited him on the ground.

Skinny screamed; "We're going to win the Banner!"

"What for?" asked the Chink, sitting up and rubbing his head.

"'Cause Tent Seven says you're a dub, an' I'm a dub, an' all we do is sleep, an' we got to scare up some silver polish for the pail, an' . . ."

"Who says so?" asked the indignant Chink, rearranging his bed. "Who says I'm a poor dub?"

"They do," said Skinny, taking up the broom and swinging it. "An' they say we can't win anything, and we're no good. Do we show 'em something?"

The Chink got up. "We do! Gimme that broom!"

An hour later, he emerged from under the tent, covered with cobwebs and a rich black in appearance. Skinny was washing the floor and all the beds were airing on the grass. Smiles was washing shoes, and Roger-Old-Cheese-Cracker was using one of his best shirts to polish the water pail. It shone like a beacon when Mr. Olds came up the steps next day. All Skinny's shoes were in line, the tent flaps were fastened down, the floor was scrubbed white. He scratched his head, and looked under the tent. Never a cobweb met his gaze. Even the dirt walk in front was swept clean.

"Stevens," he said, "what's happened to your Wild Indians?"

Uncle Steve said nothing, and grinned.

**The Race Is On**

That day Tent Eight won inspection, and the next day and the next. All the camp watched in wonder. Then the race really began. Skinny slaved. The floor was scrubbed instead of swept, the tent lantern lost a coat of rust, and even Mr. Steyens' ties had a way of disappearing from their hook, and turning up neatly folded in his trunk. Roger-Old-Cheese-Cracker became official bed-maker and never a blanket had a wrinkle. Trunks were turned upside down and rearranged, towels hung straight on the line, pillows were punched into perfect shape. At nine, Skinny officially inspected the tent. If a shoe were an inch out of line, there was trouble for the owner. At nine-thirty, he inspected face-washings and assisted in scrubbing out ears. At ten promptly, Mr. Olds appeared, and Tent Eight got another perfect score. They passed Tent Five, they crept up on Seven. The last day of camp came, and they were even!

Everything was in order as Mr. Olds trotted up the steps. A few wild-flowers even swung in a basket on the clothes-line. Skinny beamed with pride, and . . . stepped back on one of his own shoes. It was a big shoe, and it bounced. Mr. Olds' eagle eye caught it, and the dread black mark went down in his notebook.

Tent Eight went to dinner with long faces: Skinny refused to eat. He sat on the edge of his bed, and thought bitter thoughts. If he only hadn't stepped back, if he only hadn't . . .

The Chink came running down the path. "Hey, Skinny! Skinny! We didn't lose, after all. Two of the beds in Seven weren't made right!"

Skinny arose and executed a war dance. In five minutes, he stopped to speak. "Whose beds were they"

"Red's and The Duke's."

They looked at each other and grinned. Tent Seven was taking down the Blue Banner.



## Midnight in the Hills

HAVE you any idea what goes on in the mountains and among the trees, when the sun goes down behind the hill and the rabbits scamper joyfully out of their burrows, flicking white bob-tails in the moonlight? Can you imagine the talk and the whispering and the murmurs that fill the air, when the rest of the world's asleep? You probably can't, not from experience anyway; as, doubtless, you're curled under the bedclothes, dreaming of a hundred queer and marvelous happenings. Well, perhaps you dream about mountains, moonlight and midnight; if so, we'll compare notes.

Take a trip up from the valley; it's all hidden in gray mist; and it's damp. Some say the dew falls; but how it manages to fall from cloudless skies, I can't explain. Higher up on the hill, away from the village, the mist clears, and the road is white and distinct as it curls through the wood, till it vanishes round a corner in the distance. Hark, the noise is beginning, the revels of the forest folk are commencing. Cro-ak, cro-ak, that's the frog back in the valley. The sound like a squeaky gate must be our friend, the corncrake; he always sounds so homey and comforting that you couldn't mind the dark shadows while he is talking. Look—what's going on in the clearing in the woods? The grass is gently trampled down, there is a circle, and it's very quiet. When the moon stops hiding behind that mischievous cloud, we'll know what's happening. Do you hear the music now? I know—it must be—yes, it is, a fairy's dance. See, there's the queen in blue and yellow! She's very fond of dressing up as bluebells and primroses; and those others, dancing round in mauve and white, they're pretending to be snowdrops and violets.

It seems a fairly smart affair. Here come the leprechauns (I wish we could catch them and make them take us to their crocks of gold, what good is it to them?). Don't they look nice? They are awfully shy, though, and, if we go too close, they may suddenly disappear. What a noisy owl that is; he's the one who acts as scout at these affairs. He won't mind us, though, because he knows we won't tell. Fancy a mouth organ going, too, and—how wonderful—a comb and tissue paper. These people are most enterprising. Don't you wish you could join? The heather is ringing away, and the trees are adding to the orchestra, by scraping their boughs together; and, my goodness! even the bracken is joining in. How dull to be in bed asleep every night, with all this merriment going on. Why, there's a falling star! Quick, let's find him while he's alight. He's come to take part, too. Aren't the others foolish to stay so far away? It's all very well for them to look superior and wink at us; they don't know the mad delight of everything. Those birds are chattering loudly. The babies must be growing big to be allowed to stay up so late.

Wouldn't you love to be a squirrel? See, he's bringing his largest nut as a prize for the best dancer. She's just beautiful, and all the leprechauns do enjoy seeing her sway and turn and dance. How could we think the place was quiet? Why, every leaf is stirring, each blade of grass is alive and telling us so; and, as for the wind, he's positively boisterous, playing with the dancer's hair, untidying the decorations in the clearing. Even the queen has joined in the fun, but—how the time has flown! the dawn is approaching and we must hasten back to bed.

What a lovely dream we dreamt together. Shall we remember it while we discuss eggs and toast at breakfast, and whisper it to each other during lesson hours, when we are studying "modern history" or the German language?

## Petsy-Betsy Makes a Curtsy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Petsy-Betsy
Makes a curtsy
When she comes
Into the room.
With a flirtsy
Of her skirtsy,
Crook of knee
And smile
So pertsy,
Petsy-Betsy
Makes a curtsy
When she leaves
The room.

Jacksy-Dearsy
Makes a bowsky
When he comes
Into the room.
Low he bows
And grand
He sweepsky
Hand across
His heart
He keepsky,
Grand the bow
Makes Jacksy-Dearsy
When he leaves
The room.

MARGARET LLOYD

## A Cat and Dog Life

"IVAN" had been the only four-footed member of the family for some time before "Cruick" appeared upon the scene. (He was called Cruick, because he came from a place called Cruickness). Ivan had outgrown his puppyhood, and his fondness for chewing up slippers, golf-balls, coal, and such-like things, and now carried himself with all the dignity of a full-grown dog. But when this soft, furry, intelligent creature with a splendid capacity for fun was introduced into the household, he found nothing undignified in amusing the kitten and allowing the kitten to amuse him. Sometimes he was very much amused; for instance, when, after the two had had a great romp all round the house, Cruick jumped on a chair, seated himself, and looked triumphantly down upon his playmate, who, however, just lifted his dumpy, strong fore-paw and gently but firmly swept Cruick on to the floor, then waited to see what the latter would do. What he did was to assume a highly offended expression, sit very erect, looking straight before him, and lash his tail round his fore-paws in indignation. But it was no use; he couldn't keep it up. He had never seen his tail angry before; and, when he caught sight of it with the corner of his eye, he immediately began to play with it as if he had found a new toy. Meantime, Ivan watched him, and anyone who has ever seen a dog laugh will know how he looked then. "You are a silly baby—but you are a dear!" he seemed to say. And then they ran off together to have more fun.

Then there was "Jackanapes," a black and white half-Persian kitten which grew to be a large and handsome cat, sharing many of Ivan's interests and enthusiasms and enjoying many a glorious romp with him. Jackanapes was even allowed to share the contents of Ivan's dinner-plate when he thought it preferable to his own, although there seemed to be a silent understanding that bones were Ivan's special property and must not be interfered with. They never were, so no misunderstanding ever arose.

Evening was the time when their spirits were gayest; then they generally had a great game. They never wanted to go to bed, and used to hide together or separately to avoid being shepherded into the kitchen, where they slept. It was sometimes no easy task to get them there. But this difficulty disappeared after a time, when a new armchair was placed in the kitchen. They both liked that chair, so they used to retire early, racing each other to get possession of it. Their cat-and-dog life, however, was such a loving one that it was more than suspected that, after the race was won, the victor only waited until the door was shut for the night to invite his companion to share the comfort of the armchair, even as the two shared daily so many other joys.

## Shadow Dance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Whenever I have gone to bed
With Teddy Bear beside my head,
The moon behind the maple tree
Makes shadows come and dance for me,

All white and black beyond the chair,
A man, a dog, a dancing bear,
A gypsy in a pointed hat,
A camel and a pussy-cat,

A tent, a train of railroad cars,
A ship with sails and ropes and spars—
The shadows dance and never fall
Along the moonlight on my wall.

GORDON HILLMAN.

## James From Wales

IN A tiny cottage, in Wales, lived James Davis, his brothers and sisters. Mother Davis was busy from morning till night, but she was always singing, and the cottage was full of fun and songs. There wasn't much furniture in the house, for in those days furniture was both scarce and expensive; so a little went a long way. It took 12 years to acquire two feather beds, and Mother Davis and the children felt proud of them; when at last they owned two wooden bedsteads, they felt rich indeed.

When James was four years old, he went to school; and, when he was only six, he joined a singing society, for it seemed as if the whole of Wales echoed with songs. So James learned to sing with the others, and, no matter how much work there was in school or at home, they all sang just the same, so making the work seem lighter and go quicker.

A wonderful event happened when James was about 8 years old, for the family decided to go to America. James did not want to leave his little home, and, when the day came for the family to start, he hid under the bed until his mother took hold of his heels and pulled him out.

The father went out first, then Mother Davis and the six boys and girls followed on the big ship and started for the strange country. When they landed, they felt happy, except for one thing—the precious feather beds were lost! James decided right then that he must grow up quickly, so that he could go to work and earn enough money to buy his mother some more feather beds. It was only a month after he reached America that he was earning money, always giving most of it to his mother, even when he grew into a man.

**Their First American Home**

The family had to travel to Ohio to meet Father Davis; and, as they had little money, they got rather hungry. There was a gentleman on the train who liked boys and girls, and, when a man came through the train selling good things, he bought tonic and gingerbread and treated all the Davis children. James was so pleased at the feast he decided that, when he grew up, he would do the same thing.

The first house they lived in was in a noisy, dirty city, and Mother Davis did not like it. She said the children must be where there was sun and grass and trees, so they moved to a little house of four rooms with a garden in back for potatoes, window boxes filled with morning glories, and lilacs in the yard. James was a grateful boy, because, when anything made him happy, he always remembered to pass it along; so years afterward, as head of a big school, he planted lilacs in the yard.

In this tiny house the children played and worked and sang. Many visitors came from Wales, and the children were always willing to crowd into the corners so that their Welsh friends could have room to sleep and eat with them. They heard many wonderful stories and adventures from the different people who were made welcome in the tiny place. Father Davis believed in having friends; and, with Mother Davis singing, and Father Davis always making good friends, the children had a happy time.

**James Begins to Earn**

The first time that James earned money for his mother was when, one day, he found a pool in a brook and discovered a lot of fish. He broke some branches off a tree and with these he brushed the fish out of the pool. Then he sold them to a teamster for 10 cents. With this he bought a shoe brush and spent his Saturdays blacking boots at the railroad station and the hotel. On his first visit to the hotel he got acquainted with the landlord, finding he needed a boy to take care of his cows. James drove the cows to pasture in the morning and back again at night, and so earned a dollar and a quarter a month to give his mother. Soon he was well known in the town and, because the people liked him, he became the general errand boy of the place. He passed handbills, rang the bell for auction sales, blacked boots, drove cows, and carried messages, becoming the telegraph messenger boy. One day he earned 50 cents for ringing the bell all day long at an auction; he bought there a big coat for 10 cents, out of which his mother made him a suit of clothes.

James and his brothers and sisters thought America was certainly a good place for children. They soon learned to read. They had no books, but they took a children's magazine. Every week one of them hurried to the post office and the others could hardly wait until the magazine was in their hands.

After James left school he went to work in the mills, with his brother. It was dark when he left home each night, and when his brother returned, Mother Davis went to the gate and held a lamp high so that its rays would shine on the pathway. She sang some old Welsh songs for the boys too. They did not mind the darkness nor the work, for they saw the light and heard the song.

All through his life James has remembered two things—to make friends and to sing, so perhaps it is no wonder that he knows many thousands of people by name and, besides being the head of a great school, the boy from Wales is now James J. Davis, the present Secretary of Labor in the United States who works hard for the land that he loves.

LYDIA LION ROBERTS



## TWILIGHT TALES—

### In the Kitchen Garden

"I KNOW I am only a common cabbage but I do have my own thoughts," said the Cabbage in the Kitchen Garden. "I grow strong and well and need no interference."

"Interference," cried the Carrot hotly; "it's worse, it's just pampering and coddling. I should be ashamed if I could not face sun, wind and rain alike, in and out of season."

"I think—" began the timid Parsley.

"You never do think, so be quiet," interrupted the turbulent Cabbage; "but, to resume my conversation, if I was gardener here, I should knock down that silly glass-house, and throw every man-jack of a peach tree out of it into the rubbish patch!"

"And who is to be thrown on the rubbish patch?" inquired the Turnip, in his deep, placid voice, as he lifted himself out of the earth.

"Oh, we're talking about those rubbishy peach trees," answered the Carrot. "They get more fuss and care than the whole lot of us put together, and they are not half as useful or so pleasant eating, to my mind."

"They don't harm me," said the Turnip. "On the contrary, I think they add tone to an otherwise somewhat ordinary market garden."

"Poof!" cried the Cabbage, "they have to be locked up at night. We apparently are not considered worth so much care."

"If they are locked up, that only shows they cannot be trusted at large," rejoined the Turnip. "I hardly consider theirs an enviable lot. Why, they have that dreadful glass between them and the sun, and I know what that means; for, when I was but a young sneep, a small fragment of glass was carelessly left to lie on my tender green shoot, and I can tell you I rejoiced when I was freed by the hoe! But, hallo! Hush! here comes the gardener and another man!"

"I shall do away with the lot," he was saying. "Glass doesn't pay. It's too much trouble."

"You do well with your vegetables, though," came the other voice, and the footsteps died away.

"There!" cried the Cabbage. "I have a master mind!" and he spread out his leaves and chuckled to think how greatly he was beloved by his kind master.




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# MANY HIGH CLASS PLAYERS COMPETE

## Final Qualifying Round of the U. S. Open Golf Championship Takes Place Today

INWOOD, N. Y., July 12 (Special)—An unusual number of high class players, with J. M. Barnes and R. E. Jones Jr., the professional and amateur stars, competed in the final qualifying round of the United States open golf championship here today. Others of prominence included Edward Held of Algonquin, Mo., who won the United States public links championship at Toledo last year, as well as R. A. Cruikshank, Cyril Walker, J. J. Farrell, T. J. Harmon Jr. and C. H. Hoffner, among the professionals, and J. P. Guilford, amateur champion in 1921 of Woodland, Mass.; Richard Walsh of the Scottish American Club, New York, and W. M. Reekie, Upper Montclair, of the amateurs.

Most of them started rather late on the list, with the sun warming up the course, and with little wind to prevent long, straight shots. In spite of this, the scores were fairly high, even among the stars.

R. A. Cruikshank started the low score contest by turning in a score of 74. The Shackamaxon professional went out in 38, one over par, and followed with a 36 on the incoming holes, adding one more to the par figures. He made a 3 on the second marsh hole, when his approach lay close to the flag, but lost one each on the seventh, when his first shot landed short, and on the eighth, when he failed to reach the green on his second from rough. On the eleventh he was again in difficulties, but got on the green in 3, and used the regulation putts. He made this up on the fourteenth, by a fine second shot that landed squarely on the green, but lost the advantage on the final hole, when his second shot was trapped. It was a fine exhibition, however, equal to the best shown during the week.

Cruikshank's card was as follows:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Out | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4—38 |
| In | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5—36—74 |

Meantime James Barnes, now of Pelham, was playing the best golf he has shown for many a day. He started badly, when he needed three putts on the first green, but made it up on the second with a single putt of about 10 feet, after two perfect shots. He gathered another on the fourth by a single putt, and then finished the first half in par figures, for a score of 36. On the seventh, his first ball landed short in the rough, but his second landed close to the flag, giving him the hole in par. He is one of the very few who have played this hole in low figures.

J. P. Guilford had only fair success in his round. The club mate of F. D. Ouimet went out in 41, losing his shots on the second, when he landed short on his second, on the seventh when he was in the rough, and took a second to get on the green, and two on the eighth, when he was trapped and took 2 to get out. He took 41 more to get in, his total morning score being 82.

Other early scores follow:

| | Out | In | Ttl |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. A. Cruikshank, Shackamaxon | 38 | 36 | 74 |
| *R. T. Jones Jr., Atlanta, Ga. | 40 | 37 | 77 |
| E. McCarthy, Greenvalley, Pa | 40 | 37 | 77 |
| W. L. Klein, Garden City, N. Y. | 41 | 36 | 77 |
| *Edward Held, Algonquin, Mo. | 43 | 35 | 78 |
| P. W. Henry, Cleveland, O. | 40 | 38 | 78 |
| Harold Callaway, Rome, N. Y. | 41 | 38 | 79 |

*Amateur.

MacDonald Smith, the Los Angeles golfer who was two strokes behind A. G. Havers for the British open title at Troon, Scotland, led the third field yesterday in the United States open championship qualifying rounds, with a score of 150 for the two rounds. But his companion, W. C. Hagen, who was a stroke lower at Troon, could not do better than 156, being among the lesser players who qualified.

The average of scores was much lower than on the preceding days, though the qualifying score, 159, was the same as on Tuesday. At that figure the total to continue in the final rounds on Friday and Saturday was 20, while a number of others were just outside the line at 160, including J. C. Maiden of the Nassau Country Club, and Laurence Ayton of Evanston, Ill.

F. W. Dyer, the amateur metropolitan champion, was the only amateur who succeeded in qualifying. He just got in at 159, as did Thomas Kerrigan of Siwanoy, who has been prominent in local tournaments, and was second for the Canadian championships last year.

Dyer had to play close to par golf on his last holes to get in, as he had a score of 79 in the morning, and took 43 on his outward journey in the afternoon, when he needed 6 and 7 on the seventh and eighth holes. But he accomplished the task, in spite of a 5 on the short fifteenth hole, when his tee shot landed in the scrub and his second went over.

It was steady play close to par figures that won for MacDonald Smith, in sharp contrast to Hagen, who depended on spectacular putting to offset his weakness in other departments. In the morning Smith made one hole under par figures and three over, two of these coming near the end of the round. In the afternoon he went under only once, and required an extra stroke on one in the first half and four in the second, mostly on the home holes, when he played safe. But his card read like a book of instruction, with a tee shot, an approach landing on the green and two putts. His holes under par were on five-stroke holes, when he reached the green in two strokes. His holes over par, with few exceptions, were due to short approaches.

Hagen, on the other hand, made his best play when in difficulties, especially in his afternoon round. He depended on a single putt in many instances, gaining a stroke on par on the first hole, and saving himself in that way on many others. But his most brilliant recovery came on the ninth hole, when, after his first shot had landed short in the rough, he shot a full brassie shot over all the obstacles which bar the way on that hole, generally regarded as the most tricky of the course, landing on the green. Then he made a 20-foot putt for the hole.

Albert Watrous, the Canadian champion made a brilliant round in the morning, when he led the field at 72, but failed to maintain the pace in the afternoon, when he required 10 more. Thomas Kerrigan reversed this condition, as did Cyril Hughes of Lancaster, Pa. Both of these needed 84 in the morning, but just qualified as the result of 75 in the afternoon. The complete card of MacDonald Smith was as follows:

Morning

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Out | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4—36 |
| In | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4—38—74 |

Afternoon

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Out | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4—38 |
| In | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5—38—76—150 |

The complete list of those qualifying was as follows:

| | Out | In | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| MacDonald Smith, Los Angeles | 74 | 76 | 150 |
| William Ogg, Worcester Mass. | 77 | 76 | 153 |
| George Sargent, Scioto, O. | 77 | 77 | 154 |
| Albert Watrous (unattached) | 72 | 82 | 154 |
| M. J. Brady, Oakland Hills, Mich. | 74 | 81 | 155 |
| George Jacobus, Ridgewood N. J. | 77 | 78 | 155 |
| C. L. Mothersele, New York | 77 | 78 | 155 |
| W. C. Hagen, New York City | 79 | 77 | 156 |
| P. O. Hart, Marietta, O. | 77 | 79 | 156 |
| W. R. Noon, Garden City, N.Y. | 76 | 81 | 157 |
| E. H. Gow, Weston, Mass. | 80 | 78 | 158 |
| Hutt Martin, Los Angeles | 76 | 82 | 158 |
| E. L. Ryall, Kennebunk Beach Me. | 77 | 82 | 159 |
| C. H. Rowe, Oakmont, Pa. | 80 | 79 | 159 |
| David Campbell, Hollywood, N. J. | 80 | 79 | 159 |
| T. J. Kerrigan, Siwanoy, N. Y. | 84 | 75 | 159 |
| H. B. Clarke, Rumson, N. J. | 83 | 76 | 159 |
| Cyril Hughes, Lancaster, Pa. | 84 | 75 | 159 |
| Frederick Brand, Alleghany, Pa. | 80 | 79 | 159 |
| *F. W. Dyer, Upper Montclair, N. J. | 79 | 80 | 159 |

*Amateur.

# DETROIT RIVER CRAFT IN ANNUAL REGATTA

DETROIT, Mich., July 12—River craft, sail and power, of Detroit and vicinity are getting in trim for the long-distance race from Bob Lo Island to Put-In-Bay. The start will be made at Bob Lo next Sunday morning at 5 o'clock and is the river club preliminary to the annual regatta of the Inter-Lake Yachting at Put-In-Bay, which begins the same day. The event is for both sail and power boats, the yacht committee being headed by L. J. Monahan, while Commodore J. J. Miller is head of the power-boat body.

The plans are for the men to arrive at Bob Lo, at the mouth of the Detroit River, Saturday night, to be ready for the preparatory gun at 4:30 and the starting gun at 5 a. m. While the event is run for the Detroit River clubs, entries will be accepted from other clubs.

Suitable classes will be announced so boats will not be outclassed.

Entries are looked for at the inter-lake contests at Put-in-Bay, from all of the Lake Erie clubs from Monroe, Mich., to Buffalo. A large number of the Detroit craft will be at Toledo for three days before the beginning of the events at the bay in the races there for the Richardson trophy and will go direct from Toledo to the bay for the inter-lake events.

### NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 51 | 25 | .671 |
| Cincinnati | 46 | 29 | .608 |
| Pittsburgh | 44 | 29 | .603 |
| Brooklyn | 39 | 35 | .527 |
| Chicago | 41 | 37 | .526 |
| St. Louis | 39 | 41 | .487 |
| Boston | 22 | 53 | .293 |
| Philadelphia | 22 | 54 | .289 |

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

St. Louis 10, Boston 4.
New York 6, Pittsburgh 1.
Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 2.
Cincinnati 9, Philadelphia 6.
Chicago 2, Brooklyn 0.

GAMES TODAY

St. Louis at Boston.
Pittsburgh at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

### BRAVES DROP SIXTH STRAIGHT

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 15 | 3 |
| Boston | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 12 | 2 |

Batteries—North, Doak, Haines and Clemons, McCurdy; Marquard, Benton, Oeschger and Smith. Winning pitcher—Haines. Losing pitcher—Marquard. Umpires—Moran and Hart. Time—2h. 5m.

### WATSON STOPS PITTSBURGH

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | x | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Pittsburgh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 |

Batterels—Watson and Gowdy; Hamilton, Kunz, Boehler and Gooch, Mattox. Losing pitcher—Hamilton. Umpires—Klem and Wilson. Time—1h. 47m.

### REDS CAPTURE DOUBLE-HEADER

FIRST GAME

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 11 | 1 |
| Philadelphia | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 3 |

Batteries—Rixey and Wingo; Glazner and Henline. Umpires—Quigley and Pfirman. Time—2h. 5m.

SECOND GAME

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 18 | 1 |
| Philadelphia | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 2 |

Batteries—Couch and Hargrave; Mitchell and Wilson, Henline. Umpire—Pfirman. Time—1h. 50m.

### NO SCORES OFF ALEXANDER

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| Brooklyn | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 |

Batteries—Alexander and O'Farrell; Ruether and Taylor. Umpires—Finneran, McCormick and O'Day. Time—1h. 25m.

## *British Golf Notes*

LONDON, England, July 3 (Special Correspondence)—Miss Molly Gourlay, the English international player, won the French open ladies' championship at Chantilly, defeating Mlle. de Bellet, the famous French player of La Boulie, 3 and 2. In the morning both players were round in an approximate 83 and ended up level, but Miss Gourlay outplayed her opponent in the afternoon round.

In the final of the Scottish ladies championship at Lossiemouth Mrs. Nicholson of Murray field beat Mrs. Watson of the same club, 2 and 1. Mrs. Watson had been undefeated in this competition since the war.

The Royal Blackheath Golf Club, which is the oldest golf club in existence, has now been merged with the Eltham Club, not far from its old course on Blackheath. It will retain its old name and play its various competitions at Eltham.

W. H. Jolly, the Foxgrove professional, who recently won the northern professionals tournament, has been appointed as professional to the new course at Madonna di Campiglio, at Trentino, Italy. The first tee has the advantage of being actually on the terrace of the golf hotel. The course has been laid out on the Campo Carlo Magno, nearly 6000 feet above sea level and is amongst the lovely scenery of the Dolomites.

### IRON PRICE LOWER

CLEVELAND, July 12—The Daily Metal Trade reports that iron producers in St. Louis have cut $1 off the price, quotations now ranging from $29 to $30 furnace.

# RED SOX AT LAST CHANGE HANDS

## New Owners, Quinn at Head, Will Come Into Control About August 1

The long-awaited announcement that the Boston American League Baseball Club had been sold by H. H. Frazee was made last night, after a conference which occupied the greater part of two days and in which Mr. Frazee, B. B. Johnson, president of the American League, and the new owners took part. A syndicate of business men from Columbus, O., comprising Edward M. Schoenborn, P. K. Winslow, Dr. Robert B. Drury, and Henry Gumble, are the men with the capital, and they have selected J. A. Robert Quinn, former business manager of the St. Louis Browns, as their chief executive. President-elect Quinn will take over his duties as head of the Boston club about Aug. 1, when the papers binding the transaction will be signed.

Gumble, whose name has not heretofore been linked with those involved in the purchase proceedings, is an attorney-at-law in Columbus. Of the new owners, Quinn is best known to the baseball public, having served long and well both as a player and in a business capacity. He is recognized as one of the most capable executives in the game. Schoenborn is no newcomer in the ranks of the "magnates" either as he formerly owned the Columbus club of the American Association and for years was an associate of Quinn. Drury played the game for a number of years and made quite a reputation as a team manager as well. Winslow, a glass manufacturer, claims no previous connection with baseball save that he is a confirmed fan.

Mr. Quinn visited the Red Sox offices yesterday and met those in charge there at the present time. Secretary L. B. Graver, of course, is in Detroit with the Red Sox team, and it is not expected that any immediate changes will be made in the club's office personnel. Quinn declares he will proceed slowly. "There is no need," he says, "of saying, 'Here, you fellows; I'm the new owner, and I want to see new faces around here!'" This is taken to mean that there will probably be no drastic departures in the conduct of the club until the present season ends, at any rate.

The sale contract was signed late yesterday afternoon at the State Street offices of Pillsbury, Dana and Young, Boston attorneys. There only remains the technical completion of the legal steps in connection with the deal, and these, it is expected, will have been attended to by the first of August.

President Johnson had little comment to make on the transaction, but averred that the new owners are "men of upstanding character who have the highest ideals for the conduct of professional baseball." He said that Mr. Quinn would be president and treasurer of the new controlling company and that Mr. Winslow would be vice-president. "This much is certain," the league president added, however; "these men from Ohio have plenty of money to spend, considerably more than the former Red Sox owners, and I am sure that they will be able to and will procure the best possible players for the Red Sox organization."

The sale price has not been given out, estimates ranging anywhere from $1,100,000 to $1,500,000. Mr. Frazee was reported some time ago as saying he was "holding out" for the sum of $1,250,000, and it is probably this figure, or something very close to it, that is involved. A binding sum of $300,000 was paid over in the law offices yesterday.

### AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 52 | 23 | .693 |
| Cleveland | 41 | 36 | .532 |
| Philadelphia | 37 | 38 | .493 |
| Detroit | 37 | 38 | .493 |
| Chicago | 35 | 37 | .486 |
| St. Louis | 36 | 39 | .480 |
| Washington | 32 | 43 | .427 |
| Boston | 27 | 43 | .386 |

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Detroit 7, Boston 3.
Detroit 5, Boston 1.
New York 3, Chicago 1.
Cleveland 4, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 10, Washington 4.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Detroit.
New York at Chicago.
Washington at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.

### DETROIT TWICE SUCCESSFUL

DETROIT, July 11—Detroit took two games from Boston today, batting H. J. Ehmke hard in the overture and finding G. K. Murray easy in the fourth inning of the second contest. Curtis Fullerton finished up both engagements and was not scored upon. George Dauss and Herman Pillette were the pitchers whom Manager T. R. Cobb called into action. The scores:

FIRST GAME

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | x | 7 | 12 | 1 |
| Boston | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 2 |

Batteries—Dauss and Bassler; Ehmke, Fullerton and Piccinich. Losing pitcher—Ehmke. Umpires—Rowland and Evans. Time—1h. 40m.

SECOND GAME

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | x | 5 | 7 | 1 |
| Boston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 |

Batteries—Pillette and Bassler; Murray, Fullerton and Walters. Losing pitcher—Murray. Umpires—Evans and Rowland. Time—1h. 37m.

### YANKEES ON TOP AGAIN

CHICAGO, July 11—Waite Hoyt was very strong in the pinches today while New York found the delivery of U. C. Faber and Hollis Thurston to its advantage. G. H. Ruth was the individual star, with four singles in four chances at the bat, and Elmer Smith was a close second with three. It was the league champions' second straight victory at Chicago. The score:

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 0 |
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 1 |

Batteries—Hoyt and Hofmann, Bengough; Faber, Thurston and Graham. Losing pitcher—Faber. Umpires—Nallin and Moriarty. Time—1h. 47m.

### TWO STRAIGHT FOR CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, July 11—Cleveland captured its second straight victory over Philadelphia today, hard hitting by Manager Tristram Speaker resulting in an Indian triumph by the score of 4 to 2. Stanley Coveleskie received brilliant backing in the field and shut the Athletics out until the ninth. The Cleveland pitcher also started both of his team's rallies, each time with two out and none on base. Speaker's three-base hit in the seventh scored what proved to be the winning runs. The score:

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | x | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Philadelphia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 0 |

Batteries—Coveleskie and Myatt; Rommel, Killette and Bruggy. Losing pitcher—Rommel. Umpires—Owens and Holmes. Time—1h. 35m.

### BROWNS VICTORS, 10 TO 4

ST. LOUIS, July 11—St. Louis defeated Washington again today, batting three of the Senators' pitchers for 14 hits and easily wining, 10 to 4. Kenneth Williams, M. J. McManus and Fred Schliebner made home runs. Williams' was his fifteenth of the year. McManus collected four hits, including his homer and a two-bagger, in four times up. The score:

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | x | 10 | 14 | 1 |
| Washington | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 3 |

Batteries — VanGilder and Severeid; Mogridge, Mitchell, Friday and Ruel. Losing pitcher—Mogridge. Umpires—Dinneen and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 40m.

### KELLEY MUST SEE LANDIS

CHICAGO, July 11 (AP)—M. J. Kelley, manager of the St. Paul club of the America Association, today was ordered to appear before Commissioner K. M. Landis, next Friday, to explain his charges that President Hickey of the American Association suspended four St. Paul players for the purpose of aiding the Kansas City club in the pennant race. Commissioner Landis summoned President Hickey, J. W. Norton, president of the St. Paul club, and George Muehlbach, president of the Kansas City club, to appear with Kelley. The St. Paul manager in the meantime is under indefinite suspension, pending the proving of his charges.

### MISS MORSE IS FAVORED

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Ill., July 12—Miss Josephine Morse of South Shore Country Club is favored today to defeat Miss Marjorie Russell of LaGrange, Ill., in the final match of the tournament for the junior championship of the Women's Western Golf Association. Miss Morse is medalist of the tournament, and yesterday won the putting contest, in addition to defeating Miss Florence Brown of Edgewood Country Club by a score of 7 and 5. Miss Russell defeated Miss E. M. Johnson of Skokie Country Club in the other semifinal match yesterday.

### NEWS BUREAU DEFEATS POST

The Boston News Bureau baseball team furnished a surprise in defeating the Boston Post nine, 6 to 2, in a Boston Newspaper League contest at Columbus Park yesterday. The Post batters were held to five hits in the seven innings. Pitcher Kenneth Bemis of the victors hit a home run, helping to win his own game. Cooney pitched effectively for the Post, but his support was weak. The score by innings:

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| News Bureau | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 3 |
| Post | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 |

Batteries—Bemis and O'Brien; Cooney and Phelps. Umpire—Leo Sheehan. Time—1h. 30m.

### BUILDING BRINGS $5,000,000

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, July 12—The sum of $5,000,000 has been paid for the Park Row Building, at Broadway and Park Row, and an adjoining building to the west known as 3 Park Row. The Park Row Building is 29 stories high, and 3 Park Row, which is only eight stories high, was bought to insure light to the offices in the larger building. A yearly rental of approximately $650,000 is obtained from the building.

# PLANS DEVELOPING FOR U. S. OLYMPIC SOCCER TEAM

## Likely to Be All-Star Selection—President P. J. Peel Talks on Future of Game in America

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Ill., July 12—Aided by popular interest, which is said to be the most favorable in the history of American soccer football, plans are rapidly progressing for developing a soccer team to represent the United States at the next Olympic Games, which will make a good showing against the best offered by European nations, where the game has been a ruling one for years, according to P. J. Peel, president of the United States Football Association.

The Olympic soccer team, the first ever to represent this country for the world's championship, will be made up of the star players of the country chosen by compromise between the all-star system of selection and the plan of naming the winning team through tournament competition between all sections of the country, Mr. Peel said. As some favor picking the all-star aggregation and others want the winning league team to represent America, it seems best, in his opinion, that players from both teams go to make up the Olympic group.

All must be amateurs, no past professional being allowed to play. There will be about 26 in the party, which will leave for France next May.

Soccer in every country of Europe is the national sport, just as baseball is in America, Mr. Peel declared. It is conducted on a basis never dreamed of here. Its growth is phenomenal, he said, many countries being wildly enthusiastic over the game. South America has witnessed the most conspicuous growth throughout the entire world in this regard. All of which, he believes, points to the fact that America will soon accept it on just as wide a scale as Rugby football.

"It is the future game for Americans," he said. "It has all the elements of speed, skill and cleanliness which appeal to us. The schools will be the means of stirring up greater interest, and especially the grade schools, where I wish to start a campaign to promote the game. Eastern colleges have progressed far and I believe colleges of the Western Conference will soon accept it as a major sport. But soccer must be learned at an early age, as great experience is necessary to play it well. That is why we should start it in the city schools as other countries do. Its future in America is absolutely determined. It can't be downed."

The European style of play tends toward skillful and finished formations which Mr. Peel believes the Americans will be able to break up by their game of dash and speed. The foreign teams are almost all made up of players from 30 to 35 years of age, all with long and valuable experience, while the American teams are younger. Czechoslovakia, he said, had the best teams in Europe.

The Swedish-Americans of Chicago will be one of the main contending teams in the sectional playoff next fall or spring to decide the Olympic candidates. Four other district champions were recently announced by the association in New York. Mr. Peel said he is now appointing a nominating committee to select soccer authorities from all the 26 branch state associations, to assist in the final decision, probably about next April 1. More time will be given to soccer at the Olympic Games next year than to any other sport, Mr. Peel said. Competition will continue from May 15 to June 9.

# TWO JAPANESE STARS LOSE IN AGAWAM PLAY

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 12—Two members of the Japanese Davis Cup team were put out of the running in the state tennis championship matches at the Agawam Hunt Club here yesterday. M. Fukada fell before C. H. Fischer of Philadelphia, collegiate champion, 6—0, 8—10, 6—4. A. W. Jones, member of the famous Jones family of Providence and Yale captain, took Zenzo Shimizu into camp, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4. Other victors in the men's singles were L. K. Thalhemier of Dallas, Tex.; L. N. White, Dallas, Tex.; S. H. Voshell, New York; L. E. Williams, Yale, and L. B. Rice, Boston.

In the third round of women's singles, Miss Mildred Willard of Philadelphia defeated Miss Agnes Sherwood of Rye, N. Y.; Miss Edith Sigourney of Boston defeated Mrs. William Endicott of Boston, and Mrs. Ream Leachman of California defeated Mrs. R. K. Byers of Boston.

N. W. Niles and G. C. Guild of Boston, W. W. Ingraham and Jones of Providence, Bates and Howard of Boston, P. F. Neer and Davies of California, Fukada and Kashio of Japan, Shimizu and Voshell of New York were victors in the men's doubles. Rice of Boston and Carl Fischer of Philadelphia, collegiate champion, were defeated by the Neer-Davies combination.

### MISS WILLS ARRIVES

NEW YORK, July 12—Miss Helen Wills, tennis star of Berkeley, Cal., arrived in New York yesterday to prepare for a campaign of more than two months on eastern courts. The western girl is expected to be an outstanding figure in women's tennis this season, and is practically certain to be picked for the American team which will oppose four British women stars in an international match at Forest Hills, Aug. 10 and 11.

# BURKOWSKI AND TOPPING MEET

## Finalists Play for Connecticut State Amateur Golf Title

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 12—William Burkowski of Naugatuck and H. J. Topping of Greenwich will play the 36-hole final today in the Connecticut State amateur golf championship on the Shencosset links.

Topping, twice before Connecticut champion, won his way to the final by disposing of R. J. Ross of Soquin, yesterday morning, after a hard match, in which he was carried to the nineteenth hole.

Burkowski played two great rounds yesterday, completing a string of five rounds that betters the record of any amateur to play at Shencosset. This morning the Naugatuck man started out with 2 birdies against the veteran R. M. Lewis and maintained the lead all the way, increasing it toward the end and winning easily by 5 and 4. This afternoon he won by the same margin from R. A. Stranahan of Brooklawn. The summary:

CONNECTICUT AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round

William Burkowski, Naugatuck, defeated R. M. Lewis, Greenwich, 5 and 4.
R. A. Stranahan, Brooklawn, defeated L. M. Lloyd, Greenwich, 3 and 2.
H. J. Topping, Greenwich, defeated R. J. Ross, Sequin, 1 up, 19 holes.
A. P. Seeley, Brooklawn, defeated Dr. W. D. MacDonald, Woodway, 6 and 5.

Semifinal Round

William Burkowski defeated R. A. Stranahan, 5 and 4.
H. J. Topping defeated A. P. Seeley, 2 and 1.

### MARKS DO BETTER

LONDON, July 12—German marks were 925,000 to the pound sterling here today, compared with 1,150,000 Wednesday.

# PICK-UPS

ANENT the sale of the Boston American League Club, the New York Times has this to say: "The Boston Red Sox, from the organization of the American League until the club won its sixth American League pennant and fifth world's championship, was always a contender for high honors in the baseball world, but since 1918 has fallen upon less fortunate days. The stars which made the Red Sox favorites in their home city were dispersed one by one after the successful campaign of 1918 until now not one of the world's champions remains on the roster. So frequent have been the changes and sales since that date that today but one player who was on the 1920 payroll remains. He is Menosky, substitute outfielder.

"The New York Yankees have been the chief gainers in strength since Frazee began to place his stars on the market. Carl Mays and Ruth were the first to go in 1919 and Schang, Waite Hoyt and McNally followed the next winter. Everett Scott, Jones and Bush went to New York in the next trading season, while Dugan and Elmer Smith went in 1922. The latest trade with the Yankees took Pennock away from the Sox, while Capt. Derrill Pratt and Collins have ben sent to help Detroit."

In passing, it does not seem likely that the average New York baseball fan can derive much real satisfaction from knowing that a world's championship team—or the greater part thereof—had to be transferred bodily from a neighboring city to his own in order that New York, like the rest, might fly its American League pennants. It is one thing to develop a star ball club, quite another thing to take it over after it has been "made." The Yankees having shown their inclination toward the latter process, there are but three regulars on Huggins' list who did not previously make the grade with another major league club. The Yankee pitching staff has been "imported" and every regular worker thereon except Shawkey, a former Philadelphia Athletic, has seen years of stellar service with the Red Sox. If that is not "buying a pennant"—or two or three of them—then hardly anything can be so construed.

### EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hartford | 49 | 24 | .671 |
| New Haven | 42 | 28 | .600 |
| Albany | 38 | 35 | .521 |
| Springfield | 37 | 35 | .514 |
| Waterbury | 34 | 42 | .447 |
| Worcester | 30 | 41 | .423 |
| Pittsfield | 29 | 40 | .420 |
| Bridgeport | 30 | 44 | .405 |

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Pittsfield 10, New Haven 5.
Hartford 4, Albany 1.
Springfield 10, Bridgeport 4.
Springfield 6, Bridgeport 4.
Waterbury 7, Worcester 6.
Worcester 3, Waterbury 2.

### GOULLET WINS AT NEWARK

NEW YORK, July 12—Alfred Goullet, won the one-third of a mile United States championship race at the Velodrome in Newark, N. J., last night. This made the eighth race of a series to decide the United States cycle champion. Goullet defeated Ray Eaton and William Spencer. Arthur Spencer still leads in the championship competition with 29 points.


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*YOUR Store—*

The first electric light in any store was installed in John Wanamaker's, December 26th, 1878. People laid wagers as they watched it that it would not continue to burn. They also thought the New Kind of Store could not last because of its surprising innovations in store keeping.

# CANADIANS SHOW MUCH PROGRESS

## Competition Narrows to Eight Players Each in the Ladies' and Men's Tennis Singles

TORONTO, Ont., July 12 (Special)—The opportunity offered by the ideal weather conditions yesterday was fully taken advantage of in connection with the Canadian lawn tennis championships and as a result the competition in both the ladies' and men's singles has narrowed down to eight players each.

Only one round in each of these two events will be played daily, bringing the finals on for Saturday afternoon. Although at the start of the men's singles on Monday the local players outnumbered the visitors by almost three to one, the exact reverse is prevailing now, there being only two Toronto men remaining with two each from Winnipeg, Vancouver and Montreal, which is an even distribution between eastern and western Canada.

In all, 14 matches that were played yesterday and with the finals approaching, the matches were much closer and more brilliant than on previous days.

The best match of the day was that in which P. E. Wright of Winnipeg eliminated H. H. Hewitson of New York, a former Toronto city champion, and the last survivor of the two United States entrants. While the loser had the better style and strokes, the winner was successful because of his perseverance and speedy returns.

Wright won the first set 6—2, but the count was evened when Hewitson won the second, 8—6. This was a very exciting set and was productive of many brilliant rallies. In the third set Wright drew Hewitson up to the net and then passed him with rapid strokes along the side lines.

C. W. Aikman of Edmonton, after defeating M. Schultz of Toronto, in two close sets, was eliminated by W. H. Richards of Vancouver, who continues to show marked improvement over his form of previous years and he is looked upon as a championship and Davis Cup possibility.

W. F. Crocker, the champion, and John Wright, both of Montreal, won their fourth-round matches in somewhat easy style from opponents who defeated them in one set in the Ontario championships at Ottawa last week. W. Duthie of Toronto gave LeRoy Rennie, also of this city, a hard struggle in the first set, at one time looking like the winner, but Rennie's speed enabled him to take the match in straight sets. The match was featured by numerous rallies. W. H. Waugh of Winnipeg, A. S. Milne of Vancouver, and J. H. Chipman of Toronto, had comparatively easy victories.

The matches in the ladies' singles resulted in seven Toronto ladies and one from Ottawa reaching the fourth round. Two of the matches necessitated three sets.

Considerable progress was made in the men's doubles, ladies' doubles, and junior singles, and play during the next two days will be devoted mainly to these events and two handicaps. The summary:

CANADIAN MEN'S OPEN TENNIS SINGLES—Third Round

G. B. Coyne, Toronto, defeated W. Foley, Toronto, by default.
E. C. Condon, Ottawa, defeated I. A. Ross, Toronto, 6—3, 6—1.
C. W. Aikman, Edmonton, defeated M. Schultz, Toronto, 7—5, 7—5.
W. H. Richards, Vancouver, defeated A. Ham, Brantford, 6—4, 6—4.
John Wright, Montreal, defeated P. R. Flemming, Toronto, by default.
W. W. Duthie, Toronto, defeated H. Bickle, Toronto, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3.

Fourth Round

W. S. Waugh, Winnipeg, defeated G. B. Coyne, Toronto, 6—0, 6—1.
W. F. Crocker, Montreal, defeated E. C. Condon, Ottawa, 6—3, 6—1.
P. E. Wright, Winnipeg, defeated H. H. Hewitson, New York, 6—3, 6—8, 6—2.
W. H. Richards, Vancouver, defeated C. W. Aikman, Edmonton, 6—2, 6—4.
John Wright, Montreal, defeated G. E. Strike, Ottawa, 6—1, 6—1.
J. H. Chipman, Toronto, defeated H. F. Wright, Ottawa, 6—3, 6—2.
A. S. Milne, Vancouver, defeated A. Meen, Toronto, 6—1, 6—2.
W. L. Rennie, Toronto, defeated W. W. Duthie, Toronto, 6—4, 6—3.

CANADIAN LADIES' OPEN TENNIS SINGLES—Third Round

Mrs. H. F. Wright, Ottawa, defeated Miss M. D. Gunn, Toronto, 6—1, 6—1.
Miss M. Brock, Toronto, defeated Miss E. Henderson, Toronto, 6—3, 8—6.
Mrs. M. Broakes, Toronto, defeated Miss P. Rykert, Ottawa, 6—3, 5—7, 6—1.
Mrs. E. F. Coke, Toronto, defeated Miss Helen Wright, Toronto, 6—0, 7—5.
Miss N. Risk, Toronto, defeated Miss D. Boys, Barre, by default.
Mrs. J. M. Loggie, Toronto, defeated Miss E. Cook, Toronto, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2.

CANADIAN MEN'S OPEN TENNIS DOUBLES—First Round

Comie and Torrance defeated Davidson and Goldstein, 1—6, 6—4, 7—5.
Leslie and Nicholson defeated Strong and Dickson, 2—6, 8—6, 5—3.
Hewitson and Purkis defeated Briggs and Kane, 6—4, 6—1.
Atkinson and Webster defeated Coyne and McKenzie, 4—5, 6—2, 6—4.
Seymour and Main defeated D. C. Johnson and B. L. Johnson, default.
Waugh and Wright defeated Lyons and Lyons, 7—5, 6—4.
Richardson and Shultz defeated McLellan and Plexton, 6—0, 6—1.
Senior and McKenzie defeated Grecy and Lewis, 6—3, 8—6.
Spanner and Dulhie defeated Bickle and Bickle, default.
Brown and O'Grady defeated Kingston and McLaughlin, 7—5, 5—7, 6—3.
Rennie and Chipman defeated Tibb and Wardrof, 6—1, 6—0.
Star and Meen defeated Thomas and Strike, 6—1, 9—7.
Hall and Rolph defeated Greening and H. MacDonnell, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5.
Milne and Richardson defeated Lundy and Wilson, 6—0, 6—2.
Waugh and Wright defeated Seymour and Main, 6—0, 6—1.

CANADIAN LADIES' OPEN TENNIS DOUBLES—First Round

Miss Grierson and Miss Bremner defeated Miss J. Brisay and Miss Toque, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3.
Mrs. Wright and Miss Rykert defeated Miss Maddon and Mrs. Coffee, 6—2, 6—3.
Miss Risk and Miss Brown defeated Miss Angstrom and Mrs. Suckling, 7—5, 6—2.
Miss McGillivray and Miss Stewart defeated Mrs. Griffin and Miss Mundy, 6—1, 8—6.
Miss Brock and Mrs. Coke defeated Miss Lindner and Mrs. Duggan, by default.
Mrs. Garden and Mrs. K. Lay defeated Mrs. Rathburn and Miss M. Davidson, 8—6, 6—1.

CANADIAN JUNIOR SINGLES—First Round

R. Magee, Brampton, defeated H. Hunter, Toronto, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4.
Wilfred Jackson, Toronto, defeated H. V. Peterson, Toronto, 6—2, 6—4.
H. G. Bains, Ottawa, defeated M. Stadbolt, Toronto, 6—2, 6—2.
A. H. Robinson, Toronto, defeated E. Bentley, Toronto, 8—6, 6—0, 6—3.
Douglas Johnston, Toronto, defeated V. Tupling, Toronto, 7—5, 6—3.
M. A. Nugent, Toronto, defeated G. L. Jennison, Toronto, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1.
C. MacBeth, Ottawa, defeated H. C. Johnston, Toronto, 6—0, 6—2.
A. Millsap, Toronto, defeated E. L. Kemble, Toronto, 9—7, 6—1.
MacBeth, Ottawa, defeated Doherty, Toronto, 6—3, 7—5.
R. Andrews, Toronto, defeated R. Pickett, Toronto, 6—4, 6—3.
H. Bock, Brampton, defeated M. Margesson, Toronto, 2—6, 6—0, 6—4.
R. Freeman, Toronto, defeated D. G. Nicholson, Montreal, 8—6, 8—6.
J. Kenen, Toronto, defeated K. Moore, Toronto, 6—4, 6—3.
W. Jackson, Toronto, defeated M. A. Nugent, Toronto, 6—0, 6—4.
Gilbert Nunns, Toronto, defeated F. Jackson, Toronto, 6—4, 6—1.
C. W. Leslie, Montreal, defeated J. Loosemore, Toronto, 6—1, 6—1.

# TWELVE FIRMS HAVE FORMED GOLF LEAGUE

DAYTON, O., July 11 (Special)—To foster good sportsmanship between industrial and commercial plants in this city, 12 leading concerns have formed a golf league to play annual championship tournaments. The first tournament is now in progress, the matches extending for 11 weeks, one being played each week.

The league is operated by a committee of team captains, who head squads of six players and four substitutes. They are using the Nassau system of scoring and handicap.

Firms playing in the elimination tournament are Crawford, McGregor & Canby, Delco, National Cash Register Company, McCook Aviation Field, Wilbur Wright Aviation Field, General Motors Company, Ohmer Fare Register Company, Metropolitan Clothing Company, Rike-Kumler Company, Shroyer Sporting Company, Dayton Fan & Motor Company, and the Dayton banks.

# Spain Captures the Remaining Singles

**Eastbourne, July 12**

**IN the Davis Cup contest yesterday the Spanish players continued their winning streak against the representatives of Holland. Eduard Flaquer defeated Vander Feen, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3, 6—0. Count de Gomar defeated Van Lennep, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3. The Spanish team had previously defeated the Hollanders in the first two singles matches and the doubles.**

# Seven Boats Entered in U.S.-Honolulu Race

## Yachts Leave Santa Barbara July 21—Mileage About 2100

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., July 12 (AP)—Seven yachts have been definitely entered in the Santa Barbara-Honolulu yacht race, which starts July 21, the Santa Barbara Yacht Club has announced. Four additional entries are expected within the next few weeks.

The yachts entered are: Caprice, Santa Barbara Yacht Club; Idalia, California Yacht Club, Los Angeles; Ungas, Newport Yacht Club; Seaward, California Yacht Club; Spindrift, California Yacht Club; Haswell, Santa Barbara Yacht Club, and Viking IV, Newport Yacht Club. Other entries, it is said, will include: Westwind, Eloise, and Mariner, all of the San Francisco Yacht Club, and Goodwill, California Yacht Club.

There will be from 50 to 75 sportsmen and about 40 seamen in the various crews. Eugene Overton, commodore of the California Yacht Club, and admiral of the Southern California Yachting Association, who sailed to Hawaii on a previous race, will be in command of the Spindrift. Mrs. Overton will accompany him. A. D. Pedder of Santa Barbara, skipper of the Haswell, will be accompanied by Mrs. Pedder. These, it is said, will be the only women in the race.

It is estimated that from 13 to 15 days will be required for the yachts to cover the approximate distance of 2100 miles from this port to Honolulu. One yacht, the Seaward, will be equipped with wireless.

**INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 52 | 30 | .634 |
| Rochester | 50 | 31 | .622 |
| Reading | 43 | 40 | .518 |
| Toronto | 39 | 39 | .506 |
| Buffalo | 42 | 41 | .500 |
| Jersey City | 37 | 48 | .435 |
| Newark | 34 | 47 | .420 |
| Syracuse | 32 | 53 | .376 |

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Rochester 3, Jersey City 2.
Jersey City 4, Rochester 3 (7 innings).
Newark 11, Syracuse 6.
Syracuse 5, Newark 1 (7 innings).
Toronto 2, Reading 1.
Toronto 3, Reading 2 (7 innings).
Baltimore 9, Buffalo 2.

**SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION STANDING**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Orleans | 47 | 30 | .610 |
| Nashville | 45 | 38 | .542 |
| Mobile | 43 | 35 | .551 |
| Atlanta | 42 | 36 | .538 |
| Birmingham | 36 | 40 | .474 |
| Memphis | 37 | 42 | .468 |
| Chattanooga | 30 | 44 | .405 |
| Little Rock | 31 | 46 | .403 |

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Little Rock 4, Nashville 3.
Mobile 9, Atlanta 5.
New Orleans 4, Birmingham 0.
Chattanooga 7, Memphis 0.

# REAL TEST TODAY ON CLAY COURTS

## Ranking Players to Battle in the Quarter Finals of Singles

INDIANAPOLIS, July 12 (AP)—Play in the quarter finals of the men's singles in the United States clay court tennis championship was reached today. Second round play in the doubles matches and second round play in the boys' and junior tournament also was started.

Only eight players remain in the men's singles. In the first match of the day Manuel Alonso, Spanish Davis Cup team member, will meet H. O. Kinsey of San Francisco.

Ralph Burdick and Fritz Bastian of Indianapolis, last year's winners in the doubles matches, are to meet Jack Harris and John Webber of Chicago in the second round of play in the doubles contest.

W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia, United States grass and clay court champion, was back on his game yesterday, and experienced little difficulty in defeating Bastian, 6—2, 6—0, in a match featured by Tilden's spurts when he forced himself to top speed against Bastian's steadiness.

The other seven seeded favorites reached the quarter finals with varying degrees of difficulty. The most brilliant match of the afternoon was between Manuel Alonso and Louis Kuhler Jr. of Cincinnati, the latter carrying the agile Spaniard to a 6—2, 6—4 victory. Alonso was forced to extend himself in the second set when Kuhler frequently took a commanding position at the net.

H. O. and R. G. Kinsey of San Francisco advanced to the fourth round with little trouble and won two defaults in the doubles competition. H. O. won from Clifford Marsh Jr. of Buffalo, N. Y., in a hard driving match in which Kinsey's placements from the back court were decisive. R. G. loafed through his match with J. C. Conrad of San Francisco, winning 6—2, 6—2. Other favorites to win were W. F. Johnson of Merion, Pa.; Walter Wesbrook of Detroit, John Hennessey of Indianapolis and Phil Bettens of San Francisco.

The only upset yesterday ocurred in the boys' singles event when A. L. Wiener of Philadelphia, Tilden's protégé, was defeated by James Wilson, Indianapolis, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4. Tilden supervised Wiener's playing during the match and gave the youngster every attention possible. Wilson, although stroking in unorthodox fashion against Wiener's perfect drives, carried the fight to the young Philadelphian.

Play in the men's doubles was started with ranking teams advancing. With the exception of Wiener's defeat in the boys' event and his default in the junior tourney, these events progressed to the end of the second round without notable incident.

**PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 63 | 37 | .630 |
| Sacramento | 53 | 44 | .546 |
| Portland | 51 | 48 | .515 |
| Los Angeles | 48 | 47 | .505 |
| Seattle | 47 | 49 | .490 |
| Salt Lake | 45 | 51 | .469 |
| Vernon | 45 | 53 | .459 |
| Oakland | 38 | 61 | .384 |

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Seattle 5, Vernon 1.
San Francisco 19, Salt Lake 7.
Los Angeles 10, Sacramento 4.
Portland 2, Oakland 1.

**THOMSON TO COACH AT YALE**

LOS ANGELES, July 12—E. J. Thomson, holder of the world's record of 14 2-5s. in the 120-yard high hurdles, has signed a three-year contract to coach the Yale University track squad, according to reports received here. Thomson coached the University of West Virginia track men last year.

# Oxford-Cambridge Tour Nearing Climax

## English Net Stars to Close With Harvard-Yale Matches

NEW YORK, July 12—The climax of the international intercollegiate tennis tour of the combined Oxford-Cambridge team will be reached on Friday and Saturday with the playing of the dual matches against Harvard and Yale at the Casino, Newport, R. I. Twenty-one matches will form the two-day program, consisting of 12 singles and nine doubles contests. The series is planned upon a round-robin basis, each player of the two teams meeting the players of the opposing team in the order of ranking. The No. 1 man on each team will play the No. 1 and 2 man on the opposing team, the No. 3 man the third and fourth ranked opponent, the No. 5 man the fifth and sixth ranked opponent, and so on. In the doubles each of the three teams will play in turn the team of their opponents.

That the quality of the play will be exceptionally high class is indicated from the caliber of the players who will compete. Among the visitors is C. V. Kingsley, who has defeated B. I. C. Norton, the South African player, at Wimbledon and Zenzo Shimizu of Rye on Monday; C. S. Ramaswami, the Indian Davis Cup team player who just before the team sailed for the United States carried W. M. Johnston to 10—8, 6—4 in an exhibition match. The Yale-Harvard team will be selected from L. E. Williams, 1922 Intercollegiate champion, A. W Jones, one of the most promising of the younger players of the United States, and G. M. Wheeler of Yale; W. W. Ingraham, K. S. Pfaffman, Alden Briggs and Morris Duane of Harvard.

The record of the Oxford-Cambridge team since its arrival in this country shows that the combination has not been defeated in an official match. The Grange Lawn Tennis Club team was defeated six matches to four; the middle western colleges, consisting of Universities of Texas and Chicago and Rice Institute, were defeated seven matches to one. The Rockaway Hunting Club team lost to the English college team two matches to seven and the University of Princeton-Leland Stanford team was defeated five matches to four. This latter contest, probably the most important prior to the Yale-Harvard contest, was a real triumph, for the strong Princeton team was greatly augmented by the presence of P. F. Neer and J. M. Davies of Stanford University, two of the strongest tennis players in American college ranks at the present time.

The record of the series includes the visit of the Oxford and Cambridge team to this country in 1921, when they were defeated five matches to four. Last season the American universities played a return tournament in England, and won by a score of 15 matches to six.

Interest in the tournament at Newport is exceptionally keen and there has been a large advance sale of seats, indicating that the capacity of the Casino will be taxed during the international intercollegiate matches. All the boxes surrounding the turf courts have been sold and a list of spectators include practically all of the prominent Newport families now summering at the famous resort.

# GREENLEAF WILL DEFEND TITLE

## Signed to Play in New Pocket-Billiard League

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Ill., July 12—Offices of the newly-formed National Championship Pocket-Billiard League are to be opened in Philadelphia, it was announced by Leander Kilpatrick, secretary-treasurer of the league, who left here yesterday following the conclusion of organization sessions.

Secretary Kilpatrick stated that E. R. Greenleaf, United States pocket billiard champion, has signed up to defend his title and will represent Philadelphia. Thirty applications for franchises have been received, it was announced. These will be passed upon later.

It was not decided whether 12 or 16 players would be admitted to competition for the title. Many leading players have already applied, according to Secretary Kilpatrick.

Seven months of play has been proposed for the schedule. The season of the National Championship Three-Cushion League, after which the pocket league is patterned, ran five months last winter. The pocket aspirants propose to play three games a day when visiting, instead of two as the three-cushion contenders play. The games will be held at 125 points.

Some of the cities seeking franchises are Brooklyn, N. Y.; Akron, O.; Cleveland, O.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Kansas City, Kan.; Rockford, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.; Lorain, O.; Baltimore, Md.; Rochester, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill.

**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Paul | 50 | 25 | .667 |
| Kansas City | 46 | 27 | .630 |
| Louisville | 40 | 37 | .519 |
| Columbus | 37 | 38 | .493 |
| Indianapolis | 35 | 39 | .473 |
| Milwaukee | 36 | 42 | .462 |
| Minneapolis | 30 | 46 | .395 |
| Toledo | 28 | 48 | .368 |

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

St. Paul 5, Toledo 4.
Louisville 3, Kansas City 1 (10 innings).
Columbus 6, Minneapolis 3.
Indianapolis 4, Milwaukee 2.

**NEW YORK NEEDS BRICKLAYERS**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, July 12—Former bricklayers now employed by New York City may take leave of absence and work on school construction, if plans proposed by Mayor John F. Hylan in a letter to George J. Ryan, president of the Board of Education, are adopted.

# Eastern Y. C. Fleet Reaches Eggmoggin

## Anchorage in Billings Cove Is First in 10 Years

SARGENTVILLE, Me., July 12—Matchless weather with fair following winds, giving good racing and perfect cruising, brought the Eastern Yacht Club fleet into Eggmoggin Reach yesterday for the first time in 10 years, and a quiet anchorage in Billings Cove, an old-time ice port. It was the sixth day of the cruise without fog, conditions such as no Eastern Yacht Club fleet has enjoyed for more than a score of years, and with Rockland away, it looked last night as if this year's jaunt would be a record breaker, certainly so far as clear weather is concerned.

The nine racers, five schooners and four sloops, which participated in the racing yesterday, were given a 10-mile reach out of Frenchmen's Bay, a five-mile beat around Great Duck Island, and another reach up Blue Hill Bay to the finish off Pond Island, 25 miles in all and plenty of sport with an eight-knot breeze from start to finish.

The cups contributed by Capt. F. B. McQuesten, one of the veteran yachtsmen of New England, were won by the schooner Irolita, owned and sailed by E. W. Clark of Philadelphia, and the sloop Virginia, owned and sailed by L. E. Crofoot of Omaha.

**EAYRS GOES TO TORONTO**

WORCESTER, Mass., July 12—Edwin Eayrs, who recently resigned as manager of the Worcester Eastern League baseball team, has signed with the Toronto Club of the International League. He will report immediately.

## Letters to the Editor

PRAISE BLAME SUGGESTIONS CONTRIBUTIONS

ANONYMOUS

*Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.*

### Dr. Scudder and the World War

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Dr. Doremus Scudder was secretary of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches in 1920-22. He had already a noble record as a missionary in Japan and a pastor in Hawaii. During the war he served in Siberia under the American Red Cross with the commission of major. His work in Boston was brought to an end by a serious automobile accident which so reduced his strength that he felt obliged to seek a milder climate. He is now a pastor in California. It is safe to say that no other man ever won in so short a period so large a measure of confidence and devotion on the part of the ministers and churches of Greater Boston as Dr. Scudder in his all too short service here. The following extract from a recent letter of his will therefore be read with great interest in this vicinity. It was not written for publication but was sent in reply to an invitation to join the Association to Abolish War. It is now given to the public, however, with his permission after due request:

When the war opened I was a pacifist and opposed all preparations by our Government for fighting. In Hawaii in 1915 this was also a local issue in our Legislature and at public legislative hearings I took a decided stand against preparedness.

But the war propaganda finally got me and I came to feel it the duty of our Nation to enter the conflict in order to end war and help democratize the world. I was unwilling to take this stand and remain at home safe while our soldiers were being killed. So I tried to secure a chaplaincy but was refused because of age. I did, however, succeed in getting a Red Cross appointment in Siberia as director of the department of civilian relief. I felt that after many years spent in Hawaii the chances at my age of surviving the rigors of that climate were not good, an expectation not at all justified by what soon proved to be the wonderful healthfulness of the Siberian winter.

But what I saw in Siberia, what issued at Versailles in treaty and league making, and the rest of the after-war history with all the illumination as to how warfare through propaganda deceived and even yet nearly five years after the armistice continues to deceive, what untold burdens and suffering lasting far beyond its continuance war causes, its inability to serve as a democratizing factor, and its power to rob a free people like ourselves of not a few guarantees of liberties, have convinced me that I was wrong, that a part of the blood-guilt of the world is mine and that I owe every possible effort I can muster to help atone for the greatest crime in human history.

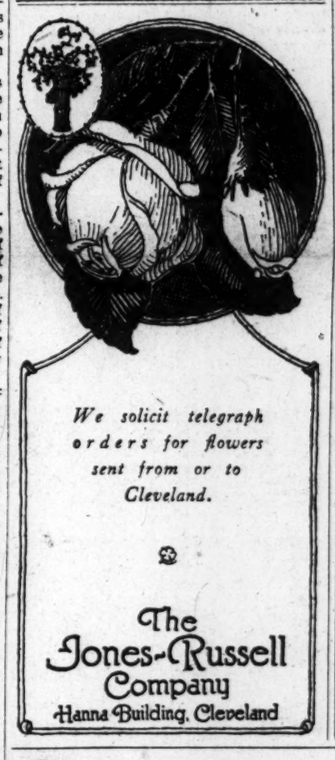
I am one of the millions in all lands who have sworn "Never Again" and who are dedicated to absolutely unrelenting opposition to the war-spirit with all its abhorrent family of crushing taxation, preparedness, so-called defensive measures, provocative tariffs and restrictions upon the free intercourse of peoples through prejudice of race and nationality.

HENRY W. PINKHAM,
Secretary, The Association to Abolish War.
7 Wellington Terrace, Brookline, Mass., June 4, 1923.


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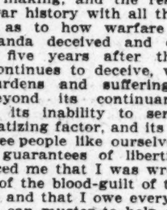
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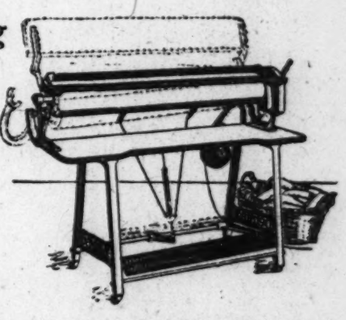
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# THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## The Summer Loan Exhibition at the Boston Art Museum

WORKS of art from New England homes are lent generously each summer to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts just at a time when thousands of visitors from every part of North America are keen to become acquainted with the old Puritan capital's artistic treasures.

The list of this year's lent pictures is impressive. If the canvases thus placed on view were installed in a single gallery they would make up an important summer exhibition of ancient and modern masterpieces. Intermingled with the permanent collections of several galleries of the Evans building, they add materially to the compelling interest of the museum's department of paintings.

Public-spirited owners of pictures which have been enjoyed in the home during the winter months have turned over to the museum to be exhibited during the present vacation season some 59 works, many of them of great artistic and historical consequence. This is sharing one's privileges with all the people. A museum, at the same time, is a safe repository for cherished possessions.

**Copleys and Stuarts**

Family portraits by Copley and Stuart naturally are numerous among the temporary accessions of this summer. This is fortunate for the average visitor, drawn to Boston primarily by reason of its colonial and Revolutionary antiquities. One hopes to see Copleys in a Back Bay Museum.

Of much historic significance is the Copley portrait of Mrs. Anna Dummer Powell, depicting an elderly woman seated in a huge velvet easy chair. Here we get a sense of the interval of time between John Singleton Copley, once supposed to be the earliest American painter, and Jeremiah Dummer, lately discovered to have painted portraits in Boston nearly a century before Copley. Mrs. Powell was one of the younger children of Jeremiah Dummer. She was born in 1684. She was painted in 1764 by Copley, then a young man in his twenties. There is extant a bill for this work, now owned by Mrs. Ellery Sedgwick:

Jeremiah Powell, Esq., to J. S. Copley
To painting your Mamma's portrait at 8 guineas ..... £11 4d.
To a gold frame for do at £4.... 4
£15 4d.

Two other very fine Copleys are the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. John Barrett, lent by Mrs. Barrett Wendell. These are of the painter's best American period. In the one a prosperous colonial merchant is depicted as seated beside a table, his right hand holding a pen and his left hand resting on his knee. His wife is quietly but richly arrayed in a robe of olive-brown brocade with a dark green cloak around which a scarlet border runs. Copley's love of depicting textile stuffs seldom found better exemplification than in the portrait of Mrs. John Barrett.

**Portrait of Chief Justice Jay**

Among the Gilbert Stuart portraits which may be seen this summer in the sixth gallery at the Boston Museum, the most notable, in a historical sense, is undoubtedly that of Chief Justice John Jay, in severe black coat, with white cravat and frill. It is one of three portraits of the negotiator of Jay's treaty which Stuart made. In point of artistry it is not among his greatest works, for the figure and accessories are perfunctory. The head, however, has the verve of a good Stuart. The picture has been lent to the museum by Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer.

Two Stuart portraits that are celebrating their centenary, since they were painted in 1823, are those of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel K. Williams, lent by the Misses Storer. The painter, in the height of his popularity, is recorded as having charged $100 each for these very admirable likenesses. A man of the same relative standing in American art today would command at least $3000 each for such works.

The Stuarts newly placed on loan at the museum number 13. With the many examples that hang in the permanent collection, they give an opportunity for close and systematic study of an able and prolific painter of American celebrities.

**More Recent American Work**

More recent American painting is illustrated at the Museum of Fine Arts by five lent examples of Winslow Homer's water-color paintings, among which the "Palms in a Storm," owned by Mrs. Greeley S. Curtis, is especially dramatic. By John Singer Sargent there is a portrait of a woman in white, lent anonymously. In the large tenth gallery, where there are so many Sargents, it introduces another strenuous if technically competent note. This woman of uncompromising Bostonese gentility you cannot escape from, however much you may be charmed by more subtle works close by. A striking apparition. So is Anders Zorn's portrait of Miss Susie W. Hildreth. Another vital work is Joseph de Camp's "The Silver Waist," lent by Mrs. de Camp.

Three capital canvases, which would make the reputation of a smaller museum, are Sir Anthony van Dyck's portrait of Pieter Symens of Brussels, lent by Mrs. E. P. Motley; a grandiose Rubens double portrait of a young Hollander and his wife, owned by Miss Abby Hunt, and a Hogarth self-portrait, lent anonymously. The last named would hold up well on the walls alongside any canvas of any continental portrait painter of the seventeenth century.

**More Barbizons**

Boston abounds with Barbizon paintings, many of them purchased through the mediation of William Morris Hunt at a time when New York collectors saw only ashes in a fine Corot. To the notable collection in the eighth gallery have been added four canvases lent by Miss Abby Hunt: Millet's "The Seated Spinner" and small landscapes by Daubigny and Corot; a Rousseau landscape and Millet's "Shepherdess with Sheep," from Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer's collection.

There is a souvenir of the gusto with which Boston and Cambridge half a century ago read Ruskin and collected the nineteenth century painters approved by him in the anonymous loan of three very admirable water colors by Dante Rossetti and five of Turner's water colors.

One wish concerning these summer loan exhibitions at the Boston Museum probably cannot be granted at present. It is that the quest for loans of pictures and other works of art might go far outside Boston and include in the ingathering some of the phases of art which for various reasons have passed Boston by. Local generosity, excellent as it is, brings usually to the museum precisely those masters in art in permanent possession of whose works the institution is already strong. It does not give to visitors in the galleries a glimpse of, say, the French post-impressionists and the American landscape tonalists, schools of painting which for Boston have never existed. Here one puts one's finger upon a defect of the qualities of a community that is self-centered. The value, nevertheless, of what is done by public-spirited men and women of eastern Massachusetts to make their museum each summer more than ordinarily interesting to the whole Nation is not to be gainsaid.

F. W. C.

## New York Stage Notes

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, July 10—"The Clean-Up," by Barry Conners, will be produced in Atlantic City on July 23 by William A. Brady. Hazel Dawn will head the cast.

"The Widow Shannon," a comedy by Lea D. Freeman, is being tried in stock by the Jessie Bonstelle Company in Detroit this week. The play is controlled by William A. Brady.

"Little Jessie James" will be the title of a musical comedy in which Nan Halperin will be seen this season. The authors are Harlan Thompson and Harry Archer, and Lawrence Weber is the producer. The cast will include also Allen Kearns, Mildred Richardson, Maurice Holland, and James C. Carson.

William Harris's first production of the season will be "In Love With Love," a comedy by Vincent Lawrence. The cast will include Lynn Fontanne, Henry Hull, Ralph Morgan, Robert Strange, Burton Churchill, Wanda Lyon, and Marland Morne. The play will open here early in August, probably at the Ritz Theater.

Arnold Daly will make his first appearance in revue in "Fashions of 1924," coming to the Lyceum.

"Sunbonnet Sue" will be the title of a musical comedy Gus Edwards will produce next season. Robert H. Smith is the author.

Moffat Johnston, now playing in "The Devil's Disciple" at the Garrick, will direct "Windows," the Theater Guild's first production for next season. He also will play an important rôle.

A new program of one-act plays will open at the Threshold Playhouse next Monday evening. The bill will be composed of three plays and a dance pantomime, "The Princess and the Fisherman," by Priscilla Robinson. The plays are "For Instance" by Floy Pascal; "Pals," by Sumner Hays, and "A Man's Job," by Nancy Reed.

Borden Harriman has joined the Wood Players at Providence, R. I., a stock company under the management of Leonard Wood Jr.

## Making Portland a City Beautiful



Portland, Ore.
Special Correspondence

MRS. FLORENCE HOLMES GERKE, city landscape architect since 1921, has completed work on several projects, and some of the earliest are beginning to mature.

"To the public eye it seems, probably, that the landscape architect does little, because it always takes months and sometimes years for the development of a piece of work. Trees and shrubs take their own time in growing and cannot be hurried along," she said.

Planting around the branch libraries in residence districts is a part of Mrs. Gerke's work. In this, co-operation is given by the city, although the library is a county institution. Shrubs and blooming plants have been arranged in combination with green lawns to harmonize with the homes.

One of the largest undertakings of Mrs. Gerke is for U. S. Grant High School, which is being built with the co-operation of the city administration and the school board. City property, adjoining ground purchased for the school building, has been included in the project. Mrs. Gerke and the architect for the school building worked together to plan the school structure and the park adjoining. The plan calls for school buildings, a stadium, tennis courts, swimming pool, a playground, and a park area of lawn and trees. This had created a civic center about the school. Construction on the building is under way and grading is being done for the park. The architect's drawings call for three buildings, an administration unit, a gymnasium and an auditorium.

One of the largest rose gardens ever made is that in Washington Park, Portland, covering nine acres. In it is the international rose test garden, conducted for the American Rose Society. Mrs. Gerke has just completed the "Rosarian Court" within the garden, in which several hundred roses are planted, one for each member of the "Rosarians," a business men's organization devoted to the culture of roses. Within the park Mrs. Gerke has laid out a garden theater, adapted to outdoor pageantry and concerts, with splendid acoustics and large enough to accommodate thousands. The theater is a crescent-shaped turf area with two stages, one for the actors and the other for the chorus. The garden is planned on formal lines and is expected to be one of the beauty spots of the northwest when completed.

Several neighborhood parks are being planned by Mrs. Gerke, and preliminary work will be done this season. Work in the following five is already under way: Mount Scott, Wallace, Buckman, Vernon, and Duniway. In these she makes her plans for the park areas and also lays out playfields, which requires considerable understanding of organized play to arrange the apparatus in such a way that it is convenient but not unsightly.

Irving Park, which Mrs. Gerke planned during her first year in Portland, was built last year, and this season has begun to mature in a satisfactory manner. The park is situated on a rolling piece of ground, with a good view of the mountains. Trees were planted and walks were built to fit the topography. The park has a large meadow and a central court. A second park of the same order was started last fall.

Mrs. Gerke first studied landscape gardening at Oregon Agricultural College. Following graduation she went abroad to study examples of landscape architecture. She entered the service of the city of Portland in 1921 and in that year went to Cambridge, Mass., to the School of Landscape Architecture and Domestic Art for Women. She further fitted herself for her work by an extensive study tour through the United States.



© Keystone

*The Garden Theater and Rose Garden, Washington Park, Portland, Ore., and Mrs. Florence Holmes Gerke, Municipal Landscape Architect*

## Triennial Handel Festival

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, June 26—The twenty-second triennial Handel Festival has just been held at the Crystal Palace, and as usual has called forth Handelians in their tens of thousands. As usual, too, there has been an orchestra and choir of some 3000 performers, the most eminent vocalists have been engaged, including Agnes Nicholls, Florence Austral, Phyllis Lett, Edna Thornton, Ben Davies, Walter Hyde, Frank Mullings, Robert Radford, and Norman Allin, the London Symphony Orchestra has acted as the solo band, Walter Hedgcock (vastly experienced in these festivals) has been the organist and musical director, and Sir Frederic Cowen, also familiar with every detail of work on this gigantic scale, has conducted throughout.

June 16 was devoted to a grand rehearsal; June 19 to "Israel in Egypt" and "Alexander's Feast"; June 21 to selections from "Samson," "Acis" and miscellaneous works, and on June 23 the festival culminated in the "Messiah."

The main features of these performances have not varied greatly from those of previous years, for happily the choir has again been excellent on the whole, and it is upon the choir that the real responsibility and justification for these monster music-makings devolve. Cognoscenti may complain that solo voices are lost in the huge space of the Palace transepts and that the orchestral playing is unwieldy when the full number of instrumentalists is taking part, but even the most hypercritical find themselves thrilled against their will by such a splendor of sound as that great cry of the chorus on the words "His name shall be called Wonderful," or the majesty of the Hallelujah Chorus sung by thousands of voices. To have heard and felt these things is to be exalted beyond criticism into awe.

Though of late years it has been the fashion in musical circles to decry Handel, many signs now point to a Handel revival, and this festival will certainly help on the movement. As for the great British public, the rank and file who made the festival, no revival is needed. They have never wavered in their allegiance.

M. M. S.

## The "Phaedre" of D'Annunzio, in Paris, With Bakst Settings

Paris, June 24
Special Correspondence

AT THE Opéra Gabriele d'Annunzio's "Phædre" was recently produced in the midst of rich décors, embellished with all the resources of lighting effects and of a huge figuration. The instrumentists of the Opéra were all present while the choruses had to be reinforced. D'Annunzio knows that a torrent of words, however impetuous, do not possess the power of roaring instruments.

The "Phædre" of D'Annunzio has no relationship with either Seneca's or Racine's tragedies. The Italian poet has interpreted the myth, free of influences, in accordance with his own temperament. If the action remains the same, the characters are different and the episodes are treated with flashing imagination. The work is more theatrical, with less intimacy, than the French chef d'œuvre. The French Phèdre is Christian and reasons her case. The Italian Phædre is purely instinctive. The French Phèdre dislikes herself for her sentiments. She struggles against her evil impulses. The Italian Phædre does not hesitate. She gives way to her passion in vigorous, audacious manner. She is self-willed; and she uses her will sometimes as a sword, sometimes as a shield—always in the service of her impulses. She has no need of jealousy to incite her to vengeance. She has no need of a blundering confidant to make her crime known. Insidious, she arouses suspicions in the heart of Thésée. Criminal, she proclaims her crime: she is transported with a wild satisfaction. She fulminates against all, even against Artémis who did not protect her faithful Hippolyte. She succumbs a victim to her delirium rather than a victim of the arrows of the angry goddess.

All the other personages—except perhaps Thésée—are given the same energy. Hippolyte is an athlete ready for all adventures. Aricie is not the pure and timid young girl of Racine. There is nothing of the Racinian humanity.

One of the finest parts was the narrative of Eurytos. It is the lyrical summit of the work most marked by the personality of the Italian poet. It is a colorful vehement description of Hyppolyte vainly attempting to master his horse Arion. Unhappily it is all only a translation. In preceding works of D'Annunzio, conceived and written in French, we were able to appreciate the gorgeousness of a style which could only lose by the transposition.

The splendor of the spectacle was beyond all praise. The magnificent visions—perhaps more Oriental than Greek—evoked in powerful manner these barbarous, legendary days: all the unchained instincts of the great figures prowled between the strangely colored walls and the squat pillars. Never has Léon Bakst realized a more original presentation. While preserving his sense of color he showed a greater care for construction and more equilibrium in his decorations. The great hall of the first act with a vision of the sea through the pillars; the monumental interior of the "demeures" in the second act, are masterpieces not likely to be forgotten. There is in their proportions a sureness of the perspectives quite remarkable. The atmosphere at once wild and refined is realized with such intensity that the personages are almost crushed. Alone did Mme. Ida Rubinstein resist. The art of her vesture—always savoring of Russian ballet—is of such glorious perfection that her comrades looked sacrificed, and lacking in character. Only the immobile women in the background of the first tableau really formed part of the ensemble.

Mme. Rubinstein was the chief interpreter. But she has not realized the delirious, ardent, passionate Phædre dreamed by the poet. Mme. Rubinstein, faithful to her own style—and a very beautiful one at that—has made of Phædre a hieratic figure. Her personage does not come into the rough realities of the myth. She has placed it in a sort of sacred legend, harmonious and slow. She dances it, and sometimes cries out. But apart from her cries, shouted with real power, the rest of the text is merely recited in psalmody fashion which becomes very monotonous and fatiguing.

But her beautiful attitudes are a joy for the eyes. Mme. Rubinstein is never so moving as when she is silent. But one wonders if the absorbing details of the décor, if the great gorgeous tableaux, if the too splendid stuffs, are the best frame to put into value this astonishing work of art. "Reine des attitudes et princesse du geste"—this epithet could now well qualify Mme. Rubinstein.

The D'Annunzian fire did not in general animate the interpreters with the exception of M. Yonnel who was a Hippolyte full of heat and impetuosity and of Mme. Suzanne Desprès, an ardent Astyonie. The music was by M. Ildebrando Pizzetti. M. Philippe Gaubert was at the desk.

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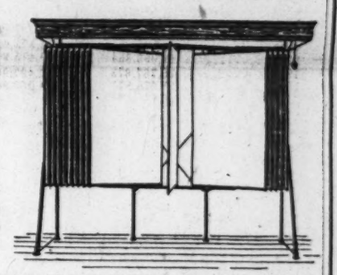


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# SALES OF MAIL ORDER HOUSES RUNNING HIGH

## Every Month This Year Greatly in Excess of 1922—Montgomery Ward Makes Record

The reports of the large mail order houses, of which Sears, Roebuck & Co. and Montgomery Ward & Co. are the outstanding examples, show the effect of the usual falling off in summer demand, although sales in June were greatly in excess of June, 1922.

Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s June sales of $13,333,349 declined $5,132,030 from May, when sales were $18,465,379. The record month so far this year was March, with sales of $19,755,338. However, last month's business was $2,423,241 in excess of June, 1922, and has been exceeded only in the corresponding months in 1920 and 1919, banner years for Sears-Roebuck.

While sales of Montgomery Ward & Co. for June, of $11,612,004, were the best for that month since organization, showing a gain of $2,956,561, or 34.16 per cent, over the corresponding month of 1922, the relative increase was smaller than in the preceding five months. May business represented a gain of $4,419,355, or 69.30 per cent over May, 1922; and April an increase of $4,155,329, or 56.48 per cent.

**Increases Become Smaller**

The following table shows monthly sales with percentage of increase for the first six months of 1923, as compared with 1922 (last three figures omitted):

| | Sears Roebuck 1923 | Inc. | Mont. Ward 1923 | Inc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | $13,930 | 33.4 | $8,477 | 51.8 |
| February | 17,114 | 37.9 | 9,062 | 56.7 |
| March | 19,755 | 25.0 | 12,075 | 61.5 |
| April | 19,178 | 30.4 | 11,512 | 56.5 |
| May | 18,466 | 27.5 | 10,796 | 69.3 |
| June | 13,333 | 22.2 | 11,612 | 34.2 |

For the six months of 1923, Montgomery Ward's sales of $64,437,020 were the highest figure ever reached in a similar period. This was $22,636,549, or 54 per cent over the corresponding months last year and $5,138,528 more than in the first two quarters of 1920, when the mail order business was at the height of prosperity and when record sales were made by all the important mail order houses.

Sears-Roebuck's six months' business of $106,777,257 was the best since 1920, when $140,467,964 was reported. Sales from Jan. 1 to June 30 were 29 per cent, or $24,274,032, in advance of the corresponding period last year, but $33,690,707, or 24 per cent below the corresponding months of 1920 when business ran up to the record high.

**Outlook for Record Sales**

The following table shows sales for June and the first six months of each year since 1917 for Sears-Roebuck and from 1920 for Montgomery Ward:

SEARS ROEBUCK

| | June | First six mos. |
|---|---|---|
| 1923 | $13,333,349 | $106,777,257 |
| 1922 | 10,810,108 | 82,503,225 |
| 1921 | 11,093,854 | 80,416,291 |
| 1920 | 15,767,675 | 140,467,964 |
| 1919 | 15,075,577 | 104,060,902 |
| 1918 | 12,464,660 | 88,704,572 |
| 1917 | 9,987,418 | 84,893,437 |

MONTGOMERY WARD

| | June | First six mos. |
|---|---|---|
| 1923 | $11,612,004 | $64,437,020 |
| 1922 | 8,655,443 | 41,800,471 |
| 1921 | 6,806,143 | 37,170,391 |
| 1920 | 9,379,772 | 59,298,492 |

Should the same percentage of increase continue throughout the remainder of the year as held during the first six months, Montgomery Ward's 1923 net sales will make a new high of about $130,000,000, compared with the previous high of $101,745,271, made in 1920. Last year sales were $84,738,826. On the same basis, Sears-Roebuck should have sales in 1923 in excess of $207,000,000, compared with $160,648,152 last year and $233,982,584 in 1920.

# BANK OF ENGLAND WEEKLY REPORT

LONDON, July 12—The Bank of England's weekly statement shows these changes:

| | | Decrease |
|---|---|---|
| Total reserve | £20,963,000 | *£566,000 |
| Circulation | 126,409,000 | 567,000 |
| Bullion | 127,622,000 | 2,000 |
| Other secs | 69,702,000 | 26,723,000 |
| Other deps | 107,981,600 | 15,803,000 |
| Public deps | 11,597,600 | 7,860,000 |
| Govt secs | 46,838,000 | *2,505,000 |

*Increase

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 17.50 per cent, compared with 14.24 per cent last week.

Clearings through the London banks for the week were £705,930,000. Treasury notes outstanding aggregate £266,439,000, compared with £266,028,000 last week.

The amount of gold securing these notes is £27,111,000, compared with £27,160,000 last week.

# WESTERN ELECTRIC'S HALF-YEAR BILLINGS ON LARGER SCALE

Western Electric concern's billings in the first six months of 1923 totaled $114,890,000, an increase of $15,237,000 over the similar 1922 period. This is at the rate of about $230,000,000 for the current year, compared with $211,000,000 for 1922.

Orders booked in the first six months of 1923 were $142,805,000, or $27,195,000 more than sales for the period and $57,363,000 more than orders received in the corresponding period of 1922.

On June 30, 1923, unfilled orders on hand were $89,984,000, an increase of $27,915,000 since Dec. 31, last.

**BANK OF FRANCE REPORT**

PARIS, July 12—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs) are as follows:

| | July 12, '23 | July 5, '23 |
|---|---|---|
| Gold | 5,537,700,000 | 5,537,700,000 |
| Silver | 293,500,000 | 293,400,000 |
| Loans and disc. | 4,493,400,000 | 5,104,000,000 |
| Circulation | 37,400,000,000 | 37,661,900,000 |
| Deposits | 2,049,500,000 | 2,553,700,000 |
| War adv to st. | 23,600,000,000 | 22,900,000,000 |
| Bank rate | 5% | 5% |

**LONDON QUOTATIONS**

LONDON, July 12—Consols for money here today were 58, De Beers 18¾, Rand Mines 2¾. Money 2% per cent. Discount rates—short bills 3⅛ per cent, three months' bills 3⅛ per cent.

# BIG DEPOSITS OF NEW YORK BANKS

## Six Have More Than $300,000,000—Mergers Play Part in Size—Good Loan Ratio

NEW YORK, July 12—Total deposits of $4,228,984,771 were held by 15 prominent New York banks and trust companies on June 30, as revealed by the last call for condition by the comptroller. The total loans of these 15 institutions were $2,857,427,715, or $1,374,557,056 less than total deposits.

The National City Bank leads in total deposits and loans with $662,201,325 and $468,866,435, respectively. The Guaranty Trust ranks second with deposits of $479,811,505 and loans of $326,046,745.

The following shows total deposits and loans as of June 30:

| Institution | Deposits | Loans |
|---|---|---|
| National City | $662,201,325 | $468,866,435 |
| Guaranty Trust | 479,811,505 | 326,046,745 |
| Chase National | 399,185,671 | 248,135,118 |
| Bank of Commerce | 345,853,767 | 263,535,768 |
| Irving-Columbia T. | 319,888,961 | 221,665,869 |
| Equitable Trust | 301,194,606 | 186,342,932 |
| Bankers' Trust | 288,587,700 | 204,390,419 |
| First National | 268,901,448 | 79,790,343 |
| Central-Union T. | 236,317,330 | 155,795,878 |
| Corn Exchange | 191,980,085 | 164,257,470 |
| Chatham & Phenix | 155,497,566 | 123,737,678 |
| National Park | 155,038,856 | 131,905,581 |
| Manhattan Co. | 152,568,036 | 95,050,000 |
| Hanover National | 149,792,436 | 89,330,121 |
| Farmers' Loan | 122,165,479 | 78,074,267 |
| Total | 4,228,984,771 | 2,857,427,715 |

The Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Company and Equitable Trust Company have moved up near the top of the list of banks with large deposits. This is the result of mergers.

Irving National and Columbia Trust recently merged and a short while ago the Equitable Trust took over the Importers & Traders' National Bank. Both banks now enjoy deposits in excess of $300,000,000 each.

# INDUSTRIALS ON LONDON BOARD CHEERFUL TODAY

LONDON, July 12—Industrials on the stock exchange here today presented a cheerful tone. Rio Tinto was 34⅞; Hudson's Bay, 5 11-16. Gilt-edge issues were weaker and dollar securities were steady. Home rails were firm.

Argentine rails were irregularly lower.

Royal Dutch was 29¼, Shell Transport 3 9-16, Mexican Eagle 1 5-16. Rubber issues were dull. French loans were steady, following the Paris markets.

Kaffirs were dull.

The markets on the whole were irregularly narrow. Business was restricted by the closing of the fortnightly settlement and the heat.

# ENAMELING CONCERN OPERATING ITS NEW STEEL PLATE MILL

ST. LOUIS, July 12—The new steel plate mill of the National Enameling & Stamping Company, at Granite City, Ill., was put into operation last week, while an additional six weeks will be required for the completion of the new sheet mills.

The new plate mill has a capacity of 20,000 tons a month, handling plates up to 100 inches wide and from ⅛ to 1¼ inches thick.

The company is now considering enlarging its open hearth department, according to George W. Niedringhaus, president of the company. There are now 60 open hearth furnaces using hot metal from the St. Louis Coke & Iron Company and supplying the National Enameling needs for steel.

The new sheet mills under construction are seven in number. The cost of the company's expansion at Granite City is approximately $1,500,000.

# STOCKS OF WHEAT IN COUNTRY MILLS HAVE AN INCREASE

WASHINGTON, July 12—Stocks of wheat in country mills and elevators on July 1 were estimated today to have been 36,458,000 bushels, compared with the revised estimate of 28,756,000 bushels on July 1 last year.

# PUBLIC UTILITIES

| Stocks— | Bid | Ask |
|---|---|---|
| Adirondack P & L | 20½ | 21½ |
| do pf | 94½ | 96 |
| Am G & E new | 32 | 33 |
| do pf | 40½ | 41½ |
| Am Lt & Tr | 111 | 113 |
| do pf | 90 | 93 |
| Am Pr & Lt | 153 | 156 |
| do pf | 80 | 82 |
| Appal Power | 29 | 31 |
| do pf | 80 | 82 |
| Cities Service | 136 | 138 |
| do pf | 66½ | 65½ |
| do pf B | 6 | 6¼ |
| do pf BB | 62 | 64 |
| do Bankers | 13¾ | 14¼ |
| do deb B | 107 | .. |
| do deb C | 89½ | .. |
| do deb D | 88½ | 90½ |
| do deb E | 104 | 106 |
| Empire Gas pf | 86 | 91 |
| Denver Gas pf | 85 | 90 |
| Colo Power | 16½ | 18 |
| do pf | 88 | 92 |
| Commonwealth Power | 25 | 27 |
| do pf | 64 | 66 |
| Cons E L & P pf | 76 | .. |
| Consumers' Power pf | 84 | 88 |
| Elec B & S pf | 96¾ | 97½ |
| Empire G & F pf | 85 | 89 |
| Fed Light & Trac | 88 | 58 |
| do pf | 67 | 69 |
| Lehigh Power Sec | 18 | 19 |
| Mass Lighting | 21 | 23 |
| do pf | 24 | 33 |
| Miss River Power | 19 | 20 |
| *do pf | 80 | 83 |
| New Eng Power pf | 92½ | 94½ |
| No Boston Lighting | 27 | .. |
| do pf | 87 | 89½ |
| *No States Power | 91 | 95 |
| *do pf | 92 | .. |
| Okla G & E pf | 89 | .. |
| Pacific G & E pf | 88 | 89½ |
| Port R L & P com | 16 | 17 |
| do 2d pf | 39 | 41 |
| *Puget Sound P & L | 48 | 51 |
| *do 6% pf | 80 | 83 |
| do prior pf | 100 | 103 |
| So Cal Edison | 102 | 103 |
| *Stand G & E L | 25½ | 26½ |
| do pf | 47 | 48 |
| Tenn El Power com | 11¾ | 12½ |
| do 2d pf | 43 | 45 |
| do 6% pf | 73 | 76 |
| do 7% pf | 86 | 89 |
| Utah Pr & Lt pf | 91½ | 92½ |
| Western Power | 26¾ | 27¾ |
| do pf | 77 | 78 |
| West St G & E | 28 | .. |
| do pf | 79 | .. |

*Ex-dividend.

**GERMAN DYE PAYMENTS**

Great Britain sec[illegible] $32,135 of dyestuffs from Germany on reparations account from December, 1918, to March 31, 1923.

# TRYING TIME FOR CROWELL AND THURLOW

## Slump in Affairs of Steamship Concern Almost Unbelievable—Capital Not Forthcoming

Two attempts by the Crowell & Thurlow Steamship Company to finance its requirements having failed, due to the refusal of stockholders to supply the needed money, other means are now being tried. It is generally expected that unless the management succeeds in raising a substantial amount of working capital by Sept. 1 next, when semiannual interest becomes due on the $1,350,000 8 per cent bond issue, foreclosure and sale of the mortgaged fleet will follow.

The Crowell & Thurlow Company owns a fleet of nine modern cargo vessels totaling 70,000 deadweight tons capacity. The bonds are, therefore, secured on the basis of $20 a ton for freight steamers which are as good as can be found on the water anywhere. This is about a third of prewar cost to build and about a quarter of the present replacement cost. Obviously the bonds are amply secured but earning power has temporarily taken wings.

On May 1 last Crowell & Thurlow Steamship Company had outstanding about $1,000,000 of current liabilities in addition to the $1,350,000 mortgage bonds. Current assets were less than a quarter of a million. This uncomfortable situation is traceable directly to the management's failure to put something by for a "rainy day."

Following is the company's dividend record:

| Year | Capital | | Divs. paid |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1916 | $1,000,000 | ($100 par) | $20.00 |
| 1917 | 1,000,000 | ($100 par) | 57.50 |
| 1918 (to Sept) | 1,000,000 | ($100 par) | 67.50 |
| 1918 (Dec) | 1,000,000 | ($10) | 3.00 |
| 1919 | 1,000,000 | ($10) | 3.00 |
| 1920 (March) | 1,000,000 | ($10) | 3.00 |
| 1920 (May) | 1,000,000 | ($10) | *200% |
| 1920 (June-Sept-Dec) | 3,000,000 | ($10 par) | $2.35 |

*Stock dividend.

Before 1916 Crowell & Thurlow had been paying 10 per cent on $1,000,000 stock. Its dividend payments rose to an annual basis equivalent to $90 a share cash on the same amount of stock, and at one time the controlling interests were said to have been offered a sum for the company equivalent to $1200 a share.

For tax reasons or Government opposition the sale was never consummated. Earnings of the fleet, which had been a few hundred thousands a year before the war, rose to $2,670,000 in 1918, $2,812,000 in 1919, and $2,127,000 in 1920. Now the company is unable to earn its bond interest and the stock is practically unsalable.

# STRONGER TONE IS MANIFESTED IN THE LIVE-STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, July 12—Yesterday's live-stock market displayed a stronger tone and prices were steady to 15 cents higher. The better grades of cattle were firm, best hogs were 10 cents higher and lambs were strong to 15 cents higher.

Receipts, prices and conditions were:

Cattle—Receipts, 10,000; fairly active; beef steers and yearlings, steady to strong with Tuesday's close; spots shade higher on yearlings; top matured steers, $11.80, weight 1258 pounds; several loads handyweight and heavy steers, $11@11.40; bulk matured steers, $9.50@10.75; best yearlings, $11.25; numerous lots, $10@10.75; she stock and bulls active, largely 15 to 25c higher; choice beef heifers, $10.35; several lots, $10@10.25; bulk beef steers, $8.50@10; vealers closing 25c to 50c lower; stockers and feeders scarce, firm, bulk desirable bologna bulls, $5.25@5.65; bulk desirable veal calves to packers, $11.50@12.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 26,000; fairly active on better grades, around 10c higher; others slow, steady, closing dull, bulk best 160 to 250-pound, $7.45@7.60; top, $7.65; desirable 260 to 350-pound packers, mostly $7.25@7.40; bulk throwouts, sows, $6.10@6.40; few 120 to 130-pound pigs, $6.50@7. Estimated holdover, 22,000.

Sheep—Receipts, 14,000; good and choice western fat lambs, strong to 15c higher; natives closing steady; bulk desirable fat lambs, $14@15; top, $15.10; culls and sheep, steady; native culls, $7.50@8.50; practically no yearlings or aged wethers offered; bulk fat ewes, $5@6.50; extreme heavies downward to $3.50.

# ALLIS-CHALMERS' SECOND QUARTER EARNINGS GAIN

The Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company report for the quarter ended June 30 last will be published the latter part of this month. It will show approximately net profits available for dividends of $550,000, compared with $468,690 the previous quarter, making due allowance for dividends on the $16,500,000 7 per cent preferred stock. The company will show the $1 quarterly dividend requirement on $26,000,000 common stock just about earned. The first quarter figures were equal to 70 cents a share.

Billings are continuing at $2,000,000 a month, an increase of about $300,000 over the early months of the year and should increase later on as the company is endeavoring to increase output.

Bookings have dropped off slightly in the last few weeks, but with a backlog of unfinished business of about $13,000,000 the company has enough business to keep plants busy for the balance of year, it is stated.

**COMMODITY PRICES**

NEW YORK, July 12 (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

| | July 12 1923 | June 12 1923 | July 13 1922 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 1 spring | 1.30½ | 1.38 | 1.58¼ |
| Wheat, No. 2 red | 1.23½ | 1.43 | 1.30¾ |
| Corn, No. 2 yellow | 1.06¼ | 1.01 | .80¾ |
| Oats, No. 2 white | .52 | .55 | .47¾ |
| Flour, Minn pat | 6.00 | 6.60 | 8.25 |
| Lard, prime | 11.60 | 12.05 | 11.75 |
| Pork, mess | 35.00 | 36.00 | 29.00 |
| Beef, family | 16.50 | 14.00 | 15.50 |
| Sugar, gran | 5.75 | 5.75 | 6.60 |
| Iron, No 2 Phil | 29.76 | 30.76 | 27.40 |
| Silver | .63¾ | .65⅛ | .70 |
| Lead | 6.10 | 7.25 | 5.85 |
| Tin | 33.375 | 42.00 | 31.75 |
| Copper | 14.975 | 15.00 | 14.00 |
| Rubber, rib sm shts | .24¾ | .27 | .14¾ |
| Cotton, Mid Uplnds | 27.70 | 29.70 | 32.35 |
| Steel billets, Pitts | 42.50 | 43.00 | 35.00 |
| Print cloths | .06⅞ | .07 | .06½ |
| Zinc | 6.82½ | 6.50 | 5.65 |

**BANK RATE UNCHANGED**

LONDON, July 12—The minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England remains unchanged today, at 4 per cent.


$5,000,000

**The Cleveland Union Terminals Company**

FIRST MORTGAGE 5% SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS, SERIES B

Unconditionally guaranteed, both as to principal and interest, jointly and severally by endorsement, by The New York Central Railroad Company, The Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company and The New York Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company

Dated April 1, 1923. Due April 1, 1973.

Interest payable April 1 and October 1 in New York City or in Cleveland, Ohio.

Coupon Bonds in denominations of $1,000 and $500, registerable as to principal, and in denomination of $100 (not registerable). Fully registered Bonds in denominations of $500 and $1,000 and authorized multiples thereof. Coupon and registered Bonds, and the several denominations, interchangeable.

Redeemable at 105% and accrued interest on ninety days' notice, at the option of the Company, in whole or in part, on April 1, 1943, or on any interest date thereafter, and for Sinking Fund semi-annually beginning October 1, 1928.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, TRUSTEE

Mr. O. P. Van Sweringen, President of The Cleveland Union Terminals Company, has advised us as follows with respect to this issue:

The Bonds will be secured by direct first mortgage on all of the property now owned or hereafter acquired by the Terminals Company, either in fee or in perpetual leasehold or easement, for or in connection with its union passenger station and terminal facilities, covering approximately 23 acres of land centrally situated in the City of Cleveland, but with the reservation of rights as to portions of the mortgaged premises above the spaces to be used for the terminal tracks, structures and their appurtenances and the operation thereof.

The Series B Bonds are to be redeemable by means of semi-annual sinking fund payments to a trustee beginning June 1, 1928, in amounts sufficient, when added to the interest on bonds in the sinking fund, to redeem at 105% and accrued interest all of the Series B Bonds by maturity. Sinking fund moneys are to be applied to the purchase of Series B Bonds, if obtainable at not exceeding 105% and accrued interest, otherwise to semi-annual redemption by lot at 105% and accrued interest, the first date for redemption by lot being October 1, 1928.

The issuance of these Bonds has been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission and by the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio.

THE ABOVE BONDS ARE OFFERED, SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE AND TO ISSUE AS PLANNED, AT 94½% AND ACCRUED INTEREST, TO YIELD OVER 5.30 PER CENT.

Books will be opened at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., at 10 o'clock A.M., Thursday, July 12, 1923. The right is reserved to reject any and all applications, and also, in any case, to award a smaller amount than applied for. The amount due on allotments will be payable at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., in New York funds, the date of payment to be specified in the notices of allotment, against delivery of temporary Bonds exchangeable for definitive Bonds when prepared.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, New York — THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY

Dated July 12, 1923.

All the above bonds having been sold, this advertisement appears only as a matter of record.


# CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, July 12 (Special)—On and after July 15, only those attorneys who present affidavits showing that they have entered into no arrangement whereby there will be a division of fees with customs brokers or other laymen will be permitted to practice before the Treasury Department in Washington. Last January Secretary of the Treasury Mellon made public instructions to collectors of customs in which he condemned the practice whereby customs attorneys split fees with brokers or other laymen instrumental in influencing cases their way.

In instructions just made public, which have been sent to the heads of bureaux and offices, and chiefs of divisions of the Treasury Department, S. P. Gilbert Jr., Acting Secretary of the Treasury, states that all attorneys and agents practicing before the department who have filed specific declarations or other affidavits in accordance with the recent opinion that there shall be no division of fees or any contingent arrangement with brokers or laymen will be furnished with cards showing that they have done so and from and after July 15 only those presenting such cards in addition to evidence of their authority to practice before the department will be recognized.

Attorneys and agents who file a general affidavit will be furnished with white cards, upon presentation of which they will be entitled to recognition, until further notice, in all cases in which they appear. Attorneys and agents who file specific declarations will be furnished with green cards, on the backs of which will be enumerated the names and descriptions of the cases in which they are authorized to appear.

Officers of the department will recognize these attorneys and agents only in such cases as are enumerated and described. As additional declarations are filed by these attorneys and agents covering new cases, supplementary cards will be furnished them.

# Public Utility Earnings

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT CO.
(Subsidiaries)

| | 1923 | 1922 |
|---|---|---|
| May: | | |
| Gross earnings | $2,443,481 | $2,204,996 |
| Net earnings | 978,483 | 875,375 |
| Gross earn.—12 mos. | 29,891,695 | 27,528,946 |
| Net earnings | 12,094,715 | 11,353,727 |

**WOONSOCKET BONDS OFFERED**

Harris Forbes & Co. of Boston are offering a new issue of $1,000,000 City of Woonsocket, R. I., coupon funding 5 per cent bond, dated July 1, 1923, and maturing $100,000 each year, July 1, 1924, to July 1, 1933, inclusive, at prices to yield 4.75 per cent. They are in coupon form, $1000 denomination, exchangeable for fully registered bonds, and are exempt from the federal income tax.

**CROP CONDITIONS ABROAD**

Harvests in Germany now promise to be moderately good. Potato prospects are fair, but other vegetables are considerably damaged. Rumania prospects for rye and wheat are less favorable than last year. Belgrade reports prospects fairly good, and Budapest says a good average harvest is expected.

# SYRIAN TRADE RETURNS OF 1922 NOT FAVORABLE

## Depreciation of Currency Retards Commerce and Induces Unusual Conditions

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, July 2—Syrian trade returns for 1922 are not very encouraging.

Imports were 381,000,000 Syrian francs (about £4,380,000), and exports 43,000,000 francs (about £492,000). The corresponding figures in 1921 were imports, 494,000,000 francs (about £9,889,000) and exports, 28,000,000 francs (about £553,000).

For purposes of comparison, the rate of exchange is figured at 87 francs in 1922. Expressed in terms of sterling, there has been a heavy fall in imports, while even the nominal increase in the value of exports is more apparent than real.

The depreciation of the Syrian franc—an unpopular currency newly introduced into the country by the French—has deterred trades from placing orders and has also encouraged purchasers to find pretexts for non-payment.

Great Britain continues to hold the leading place in cotton goods in the Syrian market, followed by France, Egypt, and Italy. German competition, however, is now beginning to be keenly felt, especially in hardware, machinery, and bazaar goods.

The principal exports are agricultural products. About 14,000 bales of wool were exported in 1922—mainly to the United States. The United States also takes almost the entire output of licorice, which amounted in 1922 to 5498 tons. The center of the licorice trade is Alexandretta.

The main Syrian crops of wheat and barley amounted to 346,000 tons and 182,500 tons, respectively, in 1922, compared with 220,000 tons and 135,000 tons in 1921. The olive crop was very poor, being only about 18,600 kantars (Turkish 1 kantar equals 124.4 pounds). In a good year it would be 3½ times as great.

A considerable quantity of the coarse short stapled cotton was produced, estimated at 1,200,000 kgs., compared with 280,000 kgs. in the previous year.

**MINING LABOR PROBLEM**

LONDON, July 12—Rand shares were depressed at the official announcement of a greater falling off in the supply of native labor in the gold mines than was anticipated. Transvaal mines reported 170,865 natives, a decrease of 12,000 since February. If this continues, the situation may become acute.





WHEREVER you live, you can buy safe, high-yield bonds by mail if you use our convenient facilities. Full descriptions of bonds, with specific advice in individual cases, can be had quickly by the use of a 2-cent stamp. Send for our valuable pamphlet, "Buying Bonds By Mail," and list of high-grade bonds yielding from 4½ to 6¼%.

A. C. ALLYN AND COMPANY

Established 1912

Milwaukee Minneapolis New York Boston

DEPT. 12, 71 W. MONROE STREET, CHICAGO


# SLIGHT GENERAL SAG IN WHEAT SOON OVERCOME

CHICAGO, July 12—With crop reports at hand indicating that no serious damage from black rust was probable, the wheat market today averaged a little lower during the early dealings.

Opening prices, which varied from unchanged figures to ½c lower, with September 99¼@99⅝c, and December $1.02⅜@1.02½, were followed by a slight general sag and then a transient recovery to about yesterday's finish.

After opening unchanged to ½c lower, September 76@76⅛c, corn showed a general downward tendency, although July delivery was relatively firm.

Oats kept within narrow limits, starting ⅛@⅜c higher, September 34½@34¾c, and then easing back.

Provisions were firmer.

# BIG NEW GYPSUM PLANT PROPOSED

SWEETWATER, Tex., July 12—The United States Gypsum Company of Chicago will build a plant here for the manufacture of plaster of paris, cement, and other gypsum production to cost approximately $1,000,000.

A large acreage of gypsum deposits, all within convenient distance of the proposed plant, has been purchased, and a system of railways will be built to afford transportation of the raw material.

# FLOATING SUPPLY OF STEEL COMMON SHOWS DECREASE

NEW YORK, July 12—The floating supply of United States Steel common as indicated by stock in brokers' hands was 1,186,420 shares, or 23.34 per cent of the total, on June 30, a decrease of 147,464 from March 29. The decrease of floating supply would indicate that investors apparently have been attracted by the low price of stock during the last few months. Investors' holdings on June 30 were 3,896,605 shares, or 76.66 per cent of the total, compared with 3,749,141, or 73.76 per cent on March 29.

Brokers' holdings in New York State June 30 were 1,038,571 shares, or 20.43 per cent, a decrease of 115,166 from the three months previous. Investors' holdings in New York State on June 30 were 1,283,939 shares, or 25.26 per cent, an increase of 89,489 over March 29.

Holdings of Steel common abroad decreased 32,369 shares since the previous quarter to 207,041, or 4.07 per cent, on June 30, compared with 239,410, or 4.7 per cent, March 29.

Foreign holdings of preferred were 117,631 shares on June 30, 1923, compared with 119,738 on March 29.

**COMPOSITE CROP REPORT**

WASHINGTON, July 12—The United States Department of Agriculture says that the composite condition of all United States crops July 1 was about 3.60 per cent below the 10-year average on that date, compared with 4.70 per cent below the average on June 1, last.

# STOCK MARKET IS QUIET AND PRICES FIRMER

## Dealings Largely Professional in Character—Sugar at New Low Mark

Mixed price changes took place at the opening of today's New York stock market. The main trend appeared upward.

Canadian Pacific opened 1¾ higher and Atlantic Coast Line 1, but Union Pacific and "Katy" preferred lost ground.

Inland Steel dropped 1 to a new low for the year, and General Asphalt also fell back a point. Buying was largely for the account of professional short traders. There was a moderate inquiry for a few of the oil, food and automotive shares, gains of a point or more being recorded by Cosden, Studebaker, Fleischmann and South Porto Rican Sugar.

Canadian Pacific extended its gain to 2 points. Scattered selling took place in the equipments and specialties. American Sugar touched a new low for the year.

Foreign exchanges opened firm.

### Sentiment Improves

Early irregularity wore off and "bullish" sentiment became more pronounced. Substantial gains were recorded by a number of industrials and specialties.

Trading in rails was rather sluggish but these also worked higher, with buying power limited to the seasoned dividend paying issues.

Experimental short-selling by professional traders in an endeavor to uncover weak spots met with little success, although American Car was pushed down to a new low record for the year.

Woolworth was pushed up 7 points, and Dupont and American Agricultural Chemical preferred, 3 each, while gains of 2 to 2¾ were recorded by Mack Truck, Stewart Warner Speedometer, Reynolds Spring, Corn Products, and American Radiator.

Call money opened at 5 per cent.

Whether from dissatisfaction with the address of Premier Baldwin dealing with the reparations problem or the fact that there was no outside buying to sustain prices, many active shares sold off 1 to 1½ points from their high figures of the morning. American Car was especially weak, falling 2¾ to 151¼. Several strong spots prevailed among the minor steels and investment railroads. Sloss Sheffield Steel preferred advanced 4 points, Vanadium Steel 3⅝, South Porto Rico Sugar 3, and Delaware & Hudson 2¼.

### Investment Bonds Firm

High-grade investment bonds were firm in the early trading today, while a few of the more speculative issues moved upward. New Haven 4s of 1957 gained three points, the 4s of 1956, 4⅜, and the convertible 6s 1⅞, while the 7s dropped 1⅛. St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s, River and Gulf division, advanced 1¼.

A gain of 2 by Cerro de Pasco 8s was the only outstanding change among the industrials.

Foreign bonds were somewhat reactionary, Cuba 5s of 1914 dropping 1, and the Denmark 8s 1⅛.

Active United States Government bonds were steady.

# UNITED STATES FAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE SMALL

WASHINGTON, July 12—Imports into the United States during June were valued at $328,000,000, compared with exports of $329,000,000, leaving a balance of trade favoring the United States of $1,000,000.

The figures as given out today by the Commerce Department, representing a marked reversal in foreign trade currents, showed a sharp falling off in the volume of imports, where were $398,178,382 during March, and almost as great in April and May. The exports for the month, however, were $13,000,000 greater than those for May, and $4,000,000 greater than for April, although $12,000,000 less than the March total.

For the fiscal year which ended June 30, total imports of the United States amounted to $3,789,002,114, while exports were $3,965,967,460, leaving a balance of trade in favor of the United States amounting to $176,965,346.

For the year ending with June in 1922, the balance of trade favorable to the United States had been $1,163,077,481, which was produced by exports amounting to $3,771,156,489 and imports of $2,608,079,008.

# JUNE IRON OUTPUT SHOWS A DECLINE FROM MAY RECORD

Production of iron in June totaled 3,688,413 tons, compared with the record output of 3,867,694 in May. The daily average for June was 122,280 tons, compared with 124,764 in May.

The decline of 199,281 tons in June production from May was occasioned principally by the temporary blowing out of some furnaces for repairs and by labor shortage. Hot weather toward the end of the month also curtailed output.

Production for six months ended June 30, totaled 20,830,909 tons, compared with 12,050,683 for the corresponding period of 1922. Production in June 1923, was at the yearly rate of 44,020,956 tons, while May output, the highest for any one month, represented an annual rate of 46,412,328 tons. The highest actual production in any year was 39,434,797 in 1916 and the highest pre-war output 30,966,152 in 1913.

There were 322 furnaces active July 1, compared with 321 on June 1 and 310 May 1.

### BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

The Boston bank statement as of July 11 shows a reserve excess of $2,339,000, a decrease of $1,544,000.

# NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:20 p. m.)

| | Open | High | Low | Last July 12 | Last July 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Air Reduction | 59 | 59¾ | 59 | 59¾ | 57¾ |
| Ajax Rubber | 7 | 7 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 7 |
| Alaska Gold | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| Alaska Jun | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| Allied Chem | 66 | 66 | 65¾ | 65¾ | 65¾ |
| Allied Chem pf | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | .... |
| Allis Chalm | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | .... |
| Am Ag Chem | 13½ | 13¾ | 13½ | 13¾ | 13 |
| Am Ag Ch pf | 34 | 36 | 34 | 36 | .... |
| Am Bosch | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30 |
| Am Brake Sh | 70½ | 70¾ | 70½ | 70¾ | .... |
| Am Can | 87 | 88 | 86¾ | 87¾ | 86¼ |
| Am Car & F | 154 | 154 | 151¾ | 152 | 154 |
| Am Chicle | 114 | 115 | 114 | 115 | 11 |
| Am Cot Oil | 37 | 45 | 37 | 45 | 38 |
| Am Cot Oil pf | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Am H & L pf | 35¾ | 36¼ | 35¾ | 36¼ | 36 |
| Am Ice | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90 |
| Am Loco n | 65¾ | 67¾ | 65¾ | 66¾ | 65¾ |
| Am Loco pf | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 116½ |
| Am Metals | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ |
| Am Re Mills pf | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | 97¾ |
| Am Saf Razor | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| Am Sm & R | 53¾ | 54¾ | 53½ | 54 | 53 |
| Am Steel Fdys | 32½ | 33 | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32½ |
| Am Sugar | 61¾ | 62 | 60¾ | 61 | 62 |
| Am Tel & Tel | 122 | 122¾ | 122 | 122¾ | 121¾ |
| Am W W & E pf | 57½ | 57¾ | 57½ | 57½ | 57¾ |
| Am Woolen | 83 | 83¾ | 83 | 83¾ | 82 |
| Am Woolen pf | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¼ |
| Anaconda | 39¾ | 40¼ | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ |
| Atchison | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| Atchison pf | 88½ | 88¾ | 88¼ | 88¾ | 88¾ |
| Atl Co Line | 113 | 113 | 112½ | 112¾ | 112¾ |
| Atl G & W I | 10 | 10¼ | 10 | 10¼ | 10 |
| Austin Nich | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | .... |
| Auto Sales | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | .... |
| Baldwin | 116 | 118 | 116 | 117¾ | 116 |
| Balt & Ohio | 45¾ | 45¾ | 45¼ | 45¾ | 45 |
| Balt & Ohio pf | 58 | 58½ | 58 | 58½ | .... |
| Barnsdall A | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | .... |
| Beth Steel | 44¾ | 45¼ | 44¾ | 44¾ | 43¾ |
| Beth Steel pf n | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ | 88¾ | 88½ |
| Bklyn Edison | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ | 107 |
| B R T | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| B R T 2d p | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17½ |
| Brown Shoe | 47¼ | 47½ | 47¼ | 47¾ | 47 |
| Burns Bros A | 118¾ | 118¾ | 116 | 118¼ | 118 |
| Butte Cop & Z | 6½ | 6¼ | 6 | 6 | 6¼ |
| Caddo Cen Oil | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3 |
| Cal Petrol new | 20¾ | 21¾ | 20¾ | 21¾ | 20¾ |
| Callahan Min | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| Can Pac | 146½ | 147¾ | 146¼ | 147¾ | 145½ |
| Cent Leath pf | 51 | 51¾ | 51¾ | 51¾ | 51¾ |
| Cerro de Pasco | 39¾ | 40 | 39¾ | 40 | 38¾ |
| Chandler Mot | 49½ | 50½ | 49 | 49 | 49¼ |
| Ches & Ohio | 57½ | 58¼ | 57¼ | 58¼ | 58 |
| C & E Ill pf | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ | .... |
| C M & St P | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 18¼ |
| C M & St P pf | 30½ | 31½ | 30½ | 31¼ | 30¾ |
| Chi Gt West | 4 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | .... |
| Chi & N W | 69¾ | 70¾ | 69¼ | 70 | 69¾ |
| Chi & N W pf | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ | .... |
| C R I & Pac | 23½ | 23¾ | 23½ | 23¼ | 23½ |
| Chile Copper | 24¾ | 25¼ | 24¾ | 25 | 25 |
| Chino Copper | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| Col Fuel | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ |
| Col Gas | 31¾ | 32 | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¾ |
| Col Graph | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| Col Graph pf | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3¾ | .... |
| Com Solvents A | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | .... |
| Conley Tin F | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| Con Gas | 59 | 60 | 59 | 59¾ | 58¾ |
| Consol Textile | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| Cont Can | 45¾ | 46 | 44¾ | 45¾ | 46 |
| Cont Motors | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| Corn Products | 117½ | 119¾ | 117¾ | 118¼ | 117¾ |
| Cosden Co | 38 | 39 | 38 | 38¾ | 37¾ |
| Crucible | 62¾ | 64½ | 62¾ | 63½ | 63 |
| Cuba Cane | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10¾ |
| Cuba C S pf | 40¾ | 41¾ | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Cuban Am Sug | 25 | 26¼ | 25 | 25½ | 25 |
| Cuba Am S pf | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 95¾ |
| Davison Chem | 29 | 30¾ | 29 | 30 | 29½ |
| De Beers | 24 | 24 | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23½ |
| Del & Hudson | 102 | 103½ | 102 | 102½ | 101¾ |
| Del Lac & W | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | 112½ |
| Detroit Edison | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| Dome Mines | 34¾ | 24¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | .... |
| Dupont Co | 113¾ | 116 | 113¾ | 116 | 113 |
| East Kodak | 104¾ | 105¾ | 104¾ | 105¾ | 104¾ |
| Elk Horn Coal | 13½ | 13½ | 13¼ | 13½ | 13½ |
| End Johnson | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ | 66¼ | 65¾ |
| Erie | 11 | 11¾ | 11 | 11¾ | 11 |
| Erie 1st pf | 17¾ | 18¼ | 17¾ | 18¼ | 17¾ |
| Famous Play | 70 | 71½ | 69½ | 70½ | 69¾ |
| Fam Play pf | 90 | 90 | 89½ | 89¾ | 90 |
| Fed M & S pf | 37¼ | 37¾ | 37¼ | 37¾ | .... |
| Fisk Rubber | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| Fleischmann | 43½ | 43¾ | 43 | 43½ | 42¾ |
| Foundation Co | 67½ | 68¼ | 67¼ | 68¼ | 67½ |
| Freeport Tex | 10¾ | 11 | 10¾ | 11 | 10¾ |
| Gardner Mot | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | .... |
| Gen Asphalt | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 26½ |
| Gen Electric | 171¼ | 172¾ | 171¼ | 172 | 173 |
| Gen Motors | 13¾ | 13½ | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| Glidden Co | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¼ | 7½ | .... |
| Goodrich | 24¾ | 25¼ | 24¾ | 25¼ | 24½ |
| Goodyear pr pf | 92½ | 93¾ | 92½ | 93¾ | 93 |
| Granby | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17½ |
| Gray & Davis | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | .... |
| Great Nor Ore | 27 | 27¼ | 27 | 27¼ | 26¾ |
| Great Nor pf | 65 | 65¾ | 65 | 65½ | 65 |
| Guantanamo S | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6½ | 6¾ | .... |
| Gulf Steel | 69¾ | 71¾ | 69¼ | 70¼ | 71 |
| Habirshaw El | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | .... |
| Hartman Corp | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ | 83¾ | .... |
| Hayes Wheel | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ |
| Houston Oil | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 50¾ |
| Hudson Motor | 23¾ | 23½ | 22¾ | 23½ | 22¾ |
| Illinois Cent | 103 | 103 | 103 | 108 | 107¾ |
| Ind Oil & Gas | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| Inland Steel Co | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | 31¾ | 32 |
| Inspiration | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28 |
| Int Comb Eng | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| Inter Harv Co | 76½ | 77 | 76½ | 77 | 76¾ |
| Inter M M pf | 21¾ | 22 | 21¾ | 22 | 22 |
| Inter Nickel | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| Inter Pa pf sta | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | .... |
| Inter R T | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | .... |
| Island O & Tr | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| Jon & Laugh pf | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ | .... |
| Kan City So | 17¼ | 17½ | 17¼ | 17½ | 17¾ |
| Kayser J | 30¾ | 31 | 30¾ | 31 | 30 |
| Kelly Spring | 33 | 33 | 32 | 32½ | 31¾ |
| Kennecott | 33¼ | 34 | 33¼ | 33¾ | 33¼ |
| Keystone Tire | 4¼ | 4¾ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| Kinney Co | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | .... |
| Lehigh Valley | 55¾ | 55¾ | 55¾ | 55¾ | 55¾ |
| Lee Rubber | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 18¾ | 18½ |
| Lima Loco | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 60 |
| Loews Inc | 15 | 15¼ | 15 | 15½ | 15 |
| Louis & Nash | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| Mack Truck | 72¾ | 72¾ | 71¾ | 71 | 70 |
| Macy & Co | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| Mallinson | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ |
| Man Elv Script | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| Man Shirt Co | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | .... |
| Mariand Oil | 37¼ | 38 | 37¾ | 37¼ | 37¾ |
| Martin Parry | 28¾ | 28¾ | 27½ | 27¾ | 27¾ |
| Max Mot A | 38½ | 38½ | 38 | 38 | 38½ |
| Max Mot B | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| May Dept Strs | 76¾ | 78¼ | 76½ | 77 | 77 |
| May Dept pf | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ | .... |
| McIntyre Por | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17¾ | 17 |
| Mex Seaboard | 12½ | 12½ | 12¼ | 12¾ | 12 |
| Mex Seabd ctf | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¼ | 11¾ | .... |
| Miami | 23½ | 24½ | 23¾ | 24½ | 23 |
| Mid States Oil | 7¼ | 7¾ | 7¼ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| Midvale | 23 | 23¼ | 23 | 23 | .... |
| Minn & St L | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| M K & T | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| M K & T pf A | 26 | 26½ | 26 | 26¾ | 26½ |
| Mo Pacific | 11½ | 11¾ | 11¼ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| Mo Pacific pf | 30¼ | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | 29¾ |
| Mont-Ward | 20 | 20 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 20 |
| Moon Motor | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | .... |
| Mother Lode C | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| Nat Biscuit | 40 | 40½ | 40 | 40¼ | 40 |
| Nat Bisc pf | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| Nat En & St | 56¼ | 56¼ | 56 | 56 | 56½ |
| Nat Lead | 111¾ | 113 | 111¾ | 113 | 111½ |
| N O T & Mex | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | .... |
| N Y Air Brake | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30½ |
| N Y Canners | 28½ | 28¾ | 28½ | 28¾ | .... |
| N Y Central | 97 | 97¾ | 97 | 97¾ | 98¼ |
| N Y C & St L wi | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| NYC&StLpfwi | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93¾ |
| N Y N H & H | 11¾ | 12 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| N Y Shipping | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | .... |
| Nevada Cons | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| Norf & West | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | 102¾ |
| Norf & West pf | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | .... |
| North American | 20¼ | 20¾ | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Northern Pac | 64¾ | 66 | 64¾ | 65¾ | 65¼ |
| Ohio Fuel | 31½ | 31¾ | 31½ | 31¾ | 31½ |
| Orpheum Cir | 16¾ | 17 | 16½ | 17 | 16¾ |
| Owens Bottle | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42½ | 42½ | 42 |
| Pacific Oil | 32 | 32¾ | 32 | 32¾ | 32 |
| Packard | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12½ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| Pan-Am Petrol | 59½ | 60¾ | 59½ | 60¾ | 59¼ |
| Pan-Am Pet B | 55¾ | 56¾ | 55¾ | 56¾ | 55¾ |
| Panhandle P&L | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Panhandle pf | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 | .... |
| Pennsylvania | 43½ | 43¾ | 43½ | 43¾ | 43½ |
| Penn Coal | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | .... |
| Penn Seaboard | 3 | 3 | 2¾ | 3 | 3 |
| Pere Marq | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 41½ |
| Phila Co | 43½ | 43½ | 43¼ | 43½ | .... |
| Phila Co pf | 42½ | 42¾ | 42½ | 42¾ | 43 |
| Phillips Pet | 26 | 26½ | 25¾ | 25¾ | 26 |
| Pierce-Arrow | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | .... |
| Pierce-Ar pf | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | .... |
| Pierce Oil | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2 |
| Pitts & W Va | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ | 42¼ |
| Postum Cer | 47¼ | 47¾ | 47¼ | 47¾ | 47 |
| Pr Steel Car | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | .... |
| Pr Steel Car pf | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 88¼ |
| Prod & Ref | 34½ | 34½ | 34¼ | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| Pub Ser Cor | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| Pub S C 8% pf | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ | .... |
| Pullman | 114 | 115¾ | 114 | 115¾ | 115 |
| Punta Sugar | 68½ | 68½ | 67¾ | 67¾ | 67¾ |
| Pure Oil | 18½ | 18½ | 18¼ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| R R Secur | 68 | 69 | 68 | 68 | .... |
| Rap Tr w i | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| Rap Tr pf w i | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32½ | 32¾ | 32¾ |
| Ray Consol | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Reading | 71¾ | 71¾ | 71¾ | 72¼ | 71 |
| Reading 2d pf | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¼ | 47¾ | .... |
| Replogle Steel | 13¾ | 14½ | 13¾ | 14½ | 13½ |
| Rep I & Steel | 42¾ | 43¼ | 42½ | 42¾ | 41¾ |
| Rep I & Steel pf | 89¾ | 89¾ | 89¾ | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| Reynolds Spr | 20 | 22 | 20 | 21¾ | 19¾ |
| St L S F pf | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 36¼ |
| St L & S W | 28¼ | 28¾ | 28¼ | 28¾ | 28¼ |
| St L & S W pf | 55½ | 56 | 55½ | 56 | 56¼ |
| Seneca Cop | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| Shell Union O | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¼ |
| Simmons Co | 28 | 28¼ | 28 | 28¼ | .... |
| Sinclair | 23¾ | 24 | 23½ | 23¾ | 23¾ |
| Sinclair pf | 88¾ | 88½ | 88½ | 88¾ | 88¾ |
| Skelley Oil | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¾ | 16¾ |
| S Sh St & I pf | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | .... |
| Sou Pacific | 85½ | 85½ | 85¼ | 85½ | 85½ |
| So P R Sug | 42 | 44 | 42 | 43 | 41 |
| Southern Ry | 32¾ | 32½ | 32¼ | 32¾ | 31¾ |
| South Ry pf | 65¾ | 65¾ | 65¼ | 65¾ | 64½ |
| Spicer Mfg | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13½ |
| S O of Cal | 50¾ | 50¾ | 50½ | 50¾ | 50¾ |
| S O of N J | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32½ | 32¾ | 32¾ |
| S O of N J pf | 115¾ | 115¾ | 115¾ | 115¾ | 115¾ |
| Stewart-Warn | 77¾ | 79¼ | 77¾ | 78¾ | 77¾ |
| Stromb-Carb | 63 | 63¼ | 63 | 63¼ | 63½ |
| Studebaker | 101¾ | 102½ | 101 | 101¾ | 100¾ |
| Studebaker pf | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | .... |
| Submarine Bt | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | .... |
| Superior Oil | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | .... |
| Tenn Copper | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | .... |
| Texas Co | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| Tex Gulf Sulp | 56 | 56¼ | 56 | 56 | 55¼ |
| Third Ave | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¼ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| Timken | 36¼ | 36¾ | 36¼ | 36¾ | 36½ |
| Transcon Oil | 5¾ | 6 | 5½ | 6 | 5¾ |
| Union Oil | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| Union Pac | 128¾ | 129 | 128¼ | 129 | 128¾ |
| Union Pac pf | 72½ | 72¾ | 72¾ | 72¾ | 72¾ |
| Un Ry I Co | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¾ |
| Un Ry I Co pf | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | .... |
| U S Hoffman | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| U S In Alcohol | 44¼ | 46¾ | 44¼ | 45¾ | 44¼ |
| U S R & Imp | 90½ | 91¾ | 90½ | 91 | .... |
| U S Rubber | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ |
| U S Steel | 89¾ | 90¾ | 89¾ | 90¼ | 89¼ |
| U S Steel pf | 118¾ | 118¾ | 118¾ | 118¾ | 118 |
| Utah Copper | 57¾ | 58¼ | 57½ | 58¼ | 58¾ |
| Utah Securities | 14½ | 14¾ | 14½ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| Vanadium | 27 | 31 | 27 | 29 | 27¾ |
| Vir C Chem | 7½ | 7¾ | 7¼ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| Wabash | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| Wabash pf A | 27 | 27½ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26½ |
| Waldorf (new) | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17¾ |
| Weber & Heil | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | .... |
| West Elec pf | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | .... |
| Western Pac | 17 | 17½ | 17 | 17½ | 16¾ |
| W Pacific pf | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | .... |
| W Union Tel | 10-3¼ | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102½ |
| West Air B | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 78 |
| Westinghouse | 55 | 55¼ | 55 | 55¼ | 54¾ |
| Wheel & L E | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| Wh Eagle Oil | 24¼ | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24¼ |
| Wickwr Spen | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7¾ |
| Willys-Overld | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¼ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| Willys-Ovld pf | 62½ | 64 | 62½ | 63 | 63¼ |
| Woolworth | 224¾ | 232 | 224¾ | 229 | 225 |
| W'ton P & M C | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 23¾ |
| Y'ngstown Tube | 64½ | 64½ | 63½ | 63½ | 64¾ |

*Ex-dividend.

# BROKERS GET FALSE BUYING ORDERS FOR SOUTHERN PACIFIC

NEW YORK, July 12—False buying orders for Southern Pacific railroad stock were distributed among a number of brokerage houses in Wall Street this morning, but the fraud was discovered before the market opened and none of the orders are believed to have been executed.

Opening transactions in the stock were delayed, with only three sales at 85¼, 85¼, and 85⅜ having been recorded in the first half hour. The stock closed last night at 85⅜. The fake orders were turned over to stock exchange authorities, who are conducting an investigation.

This is the fourth time in the last six months that false buying orders have been circulated in the financial district. While the identity of the culprits has not yet been discovered, the frauds apparently were conceived by speculators, who hoped to profit if their scheme was successful.

# FINANCIAL NOTES

Duesseldorf dispatches say that the steel production in the Ruhr has fallen off 75 per cent during the French occupation.

It is expected that an offering of $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 6 per cent preferred stock of the Nickel Plate line will be made soon.

Prohibition has failed to produce the expected boom in the candy business, says E. C. Clark, president of the National Confectionery Salesmen's Association of America.

The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. will eliminate the 12-hour day before the end of the year. One thousand additional men will be required and the cost of making steel will be increased $3 a ton.

Several new bond issues of substantial size are reported in London as near at hand. One of these is prepared and ready for sale, but syndicates are biding their time until better evidences of a July reinvestment demand appear.

Suzuki & Co., Japanese shipping and industrial firm, with a capitalization of 50,000,000 yen, has been reorganized into the Suzuki & Co., capitalization 50,000,000 yen, which will conduct industrial activities, and Suzuki & Co., Ltd., capitalization 80,000,000 yen, which will operate ships.

The Pacific Westbound Conference Wednesday adjourned its meeting at Portland, Ore., after changing rates on lumber, grain, and flour. A committee was named to meet with north Atlantic and Far Eastern operators on July 26 in Chicago, when rates for 1924 will be set.

United States Marine Corps officials give as the reason for the awarding of contracts for uniform cloth to an English firm, the fact that the bid of the only American firm to respond out of 51 that had been notified was 52 cents a yard, compared with 26 cents a yard, if admitted duty free, the bid of the successful English firm.

January, next, the National Cash Register company will hold its annual convention in Bermuda when about 400 "hundred pointers" are expected, says the Royal Gazette and Colonist Daily. A special steamer will be chartered and Mr. Malloy, the Bermuda representative, will make the arrangements. The "hundred pointers," or the Door Nob Pullers Club, comprise the men who accomplished 100 per cent of the work intrusted to them and each receives a free trip to the convention. Last year it was held at Dayton, O., and New York. In eight months the company has placed 65 machines in Bermuda.

### BRITISH COAL OUTPUT

LONDON, July 12—British coal output for the week ended June 30 was 5,400,700 tons, compared with 5,588,200 the previous week. The output for the week ended July 1, 1922, was 4,530,000 tons.

# NEW YORK BONDS

(Quotations to 2:20 p. m.)

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Am Ag Chem 1st cv 5s '28 | 96 | 95¾ |
| Am Ag Chem 7¾s '41 | 97¾ | 97 |
| Am Chain deb 6s '33 | 93 | 93 |
| Am Republics 8s '27 | 80½ | 80½ |
| Am Smelt & R 5s Ser A '47 | 87¼ | 86¾ |
| Am Smelt & R 6s B '47 | 101¾ | 101 |
| A T & S F adj 4s '95 | 102 | 101¾ |
| Am Tel & Tel cll 4s '29 | 90 | 90 |
| Am Tel & Tel cll 5s '46 | 92¾ | 92 |
| Am Tel & Tel cv 6s '25 | 97 | 96¾ |
| Am Writing Paper 6s '39 | 115½ | 115¼ |
| Am W W & Elec 5s '34 | 66½ | 66½ |
| Anaconda 6s '53 | 85 | 84¾ |
| Anaconda 7s '28 | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| Ann Arbor 4s '95 | 100 | 99 |
| Anton Jurgens M 6s '47 | 57¾ | 57½ |
| A T & S F gen 4s '95 | 77¾ | 77 |
| Atl Coast Line 4s '52 | 88¾ | 88½ |
| Atl C L (L & N) cll 4s '52 | 85¼ | 85¼ |
| Atl Coast L 7s '30 | 81 | 80 |
| Atl Fruit deb 7s '34 | 107 | 107 |
| Atl Refining deb 5s '37 | 31 | 31 |
| Barnsdall 8s B '31 | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| B & O 3½s reg '25 | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| B & O Southwest div 3½s '25 | 95¾ | 95¼ |
| B & O gold 4s '48 | 94 | 93¾ |
| B & O Tol Cln 4s '59 | 78½ | 78½ |
| B & O P L E & W Va 4s '41 | 64 | 64 |
| B & O cv 4½s '33 | 78½ | 74½ |
| B & O ref 5s '95 | 79¾ | 79¾ |
| B & O 6s '29 | 83 | 83 |
| Bell Tel of Pa 5s '44 | 101 | 100¾ |
| Beth Steel 5s '36 | 97¾ | 97½ |
| Beth Steel 5½s '53 w i | 87½ | 87½ |
| Beth Steel 6s A '48 | 90 | 90 |
| Brier Hill Stl 5½s '42 | 98¼ | 97¾ |
| Detroit Ed 5s '40 | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| Bklyn Ed 5s ser A '49 | 94½ | 94¼ |
| Bklyn Ed 7s ser D '40 | 96¾ | 96 |
| Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50 st | 109¾ | 107¼ |
| Bklyn Un Gas 6s '47 | 83½ | 83¼ |
| Bush Term Bldg 5s '60 | 102¾ | 102 |
| Camaguey Sugar 7s '42 | 89 | 89 |
| Canadian Gen El 6s '42 | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| Canadian Nor deb 6½s '46 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Punta Sugar 7s '37 | 112½ | 112 |
| Rapid Trans 6s wi | 108½ | 108 |
| Remington Arms 6s '37 | 79½ | 79½ |
| Rep Iron & Steel 5½s | 66½ | 65¾ |
| Rio G & W 4s '39 | 89½ | 89¼ |
| Saks & Co 7s '42 | 77¾ | 77¾ |
| Seaboard A L adj 5s '49 | 101 | 101 |
| Seaboard A L 6s A '45 | 29 | 28½ |
| Seaboard A L 4s sta '50 | 54 | 54 |
| Sierra & S F Power 5s '49 | 99 | 99 |
| Sinclair Oil 6½s '38 | 95¾ | 94 |
| Sinclair Oil 7s '37 | 96¾ | 96¼ |
| Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42 | 85¾ | 84¾ |
| Sinclair Purchasing 5½s '25 | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| Sinclair C O P 6s '26 | 96¼ | 96 |
| So Bell Tel 5s '41 | 94 | 94 |
| So Pac cll 4s '49 | 80½ | 80½ |
| So Pac fd 4s '55 | 86 | 85¾ |
| So Pac cv 4s '29 | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| So P R Sugar 7s '41 | 99½ | 99½ |
| So Railway 4s '56 | 67¼ | 67¼ |
| So Railway 5s '56 | 95½ | 95¼ |
| So Railway 6½s '46 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Standard G & E 6s | 98 | 98 |
| Stand Oil Cal 7s '51 | 104 | 104 |
| Steel & Tube 7s C '51 | 103½ | 103 |
| St L & I M 4s '29 | 84½ | 84 |
| St L & I M & S R G 4s '33 | 77 | 75¾ |
| St L & S F 5s B '50 | 66¼ | 66¼ |
| St L & S F pl 6s C '28 | 80½ | 80½ |
| St L & S F inc 6s '60 | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| St L & S F adj 6s '55 | 64¾ | 63¾ |
| St L & S F 5½s D '42 | 72½ | 72½ |
| St L & So W 5s '52 | 83¾ | 83¾ |
| St L & So W cn 4s '32 | 74 | 74 |
| Sugar Est of Oriente 7s '42 | 75 | 75 |
| Tenn Power 6s '47 | 98 | 98 |
| Term Asso St L 4s '53 | 94½ | 94½ |
| Third Av adj 5s '60 | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| Toledo Edison 7s '41 | 46½ | 46½ |
| Union Elec L 5s '32 | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| Union Elec L 5s '33 | 95½ | 95½ |
| Union Pac 4s '42 | 92 | 91¾ |
| Union Pac ref 4s 2008 | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| Union Pac cv 4s '27 | 83¼ | 83 |
| Union Pac 6s '28 | 95½ | 95½ |
| United Stores Realty 6s '42 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| U S Hoff Mach 8s '32 | 99 | 99 |
| U S Rubber 5s '47 | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| U S Steel rt 5s '63 | 86¼ | 86 |
| Utah Light 5s '44 | 102½ | 101¾ |
| Utah Power 5s '44 | 80½ | 80¼ |
| Va-Car Chem 7s '47 | 88 | 87¼ |
| Va-Car Chem cv 7½s war '37 | 61 | 60 |
| Vertientes Sug

# STOCK ADVANCE BY MATHIESON LAID TO PROFITS

## May Favorable Month and June as Good—May Earn $12 a Share on Common

The turnabout in Mathieson Alkali common stock marketwise, which carried the issue up five points from the year's low, is a reflection of the company's current earnings and prospects.

May earnings were about as good as the best previous month this year, and it is understood that June net profit was virtually as large as May.

Mathieson will probably report more than $5 a share earned for the common in the first half of the year. Earnings in the second half of the year usually run larger than in the first half, consequently it would not be surprising if $12 is reported for the common stock in the current year.

The company's financial position is still strong. Mathieson has practically no bank loans at the moment. It has no funded debt, the only obligation ahead of the common being the relatively small amount of preferred, 28,833 shares of $100 par, dividends on which require $201,831 annually.

Mathieson can earn the full year's preferred dividend in about seven or eight weeks. Accumulated preferred dividends amount to $7 a share, a total of $201,831. It was quite generally believed that the directors would order at least part of the accrued dividends paid off at the last meeting of the board on June 2, but no action to that end was taken.

It is anybody's guess whether part, or all, or none of the arrearage will be paid off at the next meeting.

In the first quarter of the current year the concern earned $2.85 a share for the common stock after allowing for the preferred dividend requirement for the period. This is at the annual rate of $11.40 a share for the common, and it is believed that at least that amount will be earned this year.

# REPUBLIC IRON'S DIVIDEND JULY 18

## Second Quarter's Profits May Be $6 on the Common Stock

Action on the preferred stock dividend of the Republic Iron & Steel Company may be taken at the directors' meeting July 18. Three months from the last declaration would be the middle of August, but earlier action may be advised to forestall any possible absence of a quorum later. Of the 7 per cent dividend accumulated when payments were resumed April 2, 2 per cent was paid off in connection with the regular dividend July 2.

Earnings to be announced after next week's meeting should show net profits for the second quarter of nearly $2,200,000. This would be equal, after regular preferred dividends, to approximately $6 a share on the common stock, compared with net profits of $1,533,843, or $3.65 a share in the first quarter.

Unfilled orders, which increased from 219,948 tons on Dec. 31, 1922, to 332,795 tons March 31 last, as of July 1, will probably show some recession, due to heavy shipments on a slightly lower rate of incoming business.

The outlook for the current and fourth quarters is for large earnings. Demand holds well, but with consumers exerting less pressure for "rush" material. Prices on finished steel are firm at levels at which the bulk of the second quarter tonnage was booked. Premiums in most instances have gone into the discard.

Republic had eight sheet mills shut down over the July 4 holiday period, but they are scheduled to resume by Monday, next.

# DIVIDENDS

The regular quarterly dividend of $2.50 a share has been declared on the capital stock of the Lowell Electric Light Corporation, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 14.

William Wrigley Jr. Company declared seven regular monthly dividends of 50 cents on the common, payable the first of each month from Aug. 1 to Feb. 1, 1924, inclusive.

Important banks of London, Eng., have announced the following dividends: Westminster Trust, 10 per cent on the £20 shares and 6¼ per cent on the £1 shares; National Provincial Union Bank of Finland, 8 per cent semiannually; Bank of Liverpool and Martins, Ltd., 8 per cent.

International Combustion Engineering declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable July 21 to stock of record July 23.

Chicago, Wilmington & Franklin Coal Company declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on the preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 16.

United States Glass Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable July 25 to stock of record July 18.

J. G. Brill Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 24.

Trustees of the Massachusetts Gas Companies declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the common stock, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 16.

Thomas G. Plant Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the first preferred stock, payable July 31 to stock of record July 17.

McCrory Stores Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the new preferred stock, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 20.

Columbian Carbon Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the voting trust certificates, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 20.

Cuba Company declared two regular semiannual dividends of 3 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Aug. 1 and Feb. 1, 1924, to stock of record July 23 and Jan. 19, 1924.

Cuba Company declared the regular semiannual 3½ per cent preferred dividend, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 20.

United States Realty Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 20 per cent on the common and 1¾ per cent on the preferred. The common is payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 5 and the preferred Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

Shell Union Oil Company declared the preferred quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 3.

### PENNEY SALES INCREASE

The J. C. Penney Company reports sales for June of $5,239,577, an increase of $1,251,114 over last year, and for six months $24,738,780, an increase of $5,027,945.

# NORTHWESTERN'S DIVIDEND SECURE

## Substantial Margin Over $5 a Share Disbursement Expected to Be Earned This Year

There is not much question but that the Chicago & Northwestern road will earn the $5 dividend on the common stock this year by a substantial margin.

The comparatively small net earnings for the first five months of the current year have been shown after heavy charges for repairs and maintenance of locomotives and cars. In the five months ended May gross was $13,787,000, an increase of $2,000,000 as compared with the corresponding period of 1922. Net was $3,728,000, compared with $3,942,000 in the five months ended May last year.

The road will show about 75 per cent of this year's net in the last seven months, and very nearly two-thirds of 1923 gross should be reported in the same period. The 10-year average shows 36.57 per cent of gross and 23.09 per cent of net in the first five months. Last year the road showed 36.9 per cent of gross and 23.1 per cent of the year's net in the five months ended May, or practically what the 10-year average shows.

It seems very likely that in each of the last seven months of 1923 net income will bulk relatively much larger than in the first five months, first for the reason that maintenance expenditures will not be nearly so heavy henceforth, and second because with a heavy volume of gross the net income will be correspondingly increased.

If Chicago & Northwestern for the last seven months of 1923 shows only what was reported in the corresponding period last year, net for the year will total $16,832,000. Adding $3,000,000 of other income and deducting interest and other charges would leave $8,332,000, and after preferred dividends the balance for the common would be equal to $4.66 a share.

The expectation is that with the heaviest part of locomotive and car maintenance over, the remaining months of 1923 will show a better comparison of net with gross than has been the case in the five months already reported.

# RAILWAY EXECUTIVES DISCUSS QUESTION OF CONSOLIDATION

NEW YORK, July 12—A policy to be adopted toward the proposed compulsory consolidation of railroads and the pooling of cars is expected to be decided upon by the Association of Railway Executives, which began a two-day session today.

Robert H. Aishton, president of the American Railway Association, will report what progress has been made in mapping out a program for meeting traffic conditions this summer and next fall.

The association recently considered the car pooling proposal at the suggestion of S. Davies Warfield, president of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, and it was indicated then that the plan was not approved.

# MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

| Call Loans— | Boston | New York |
|---|---|---|
| Renewal rate | 5½% | 5% |
| Outside com'l paper. | 5 @5¼ | 5 @5¼ |
| Year money | 5 @5¼ | 5 @5¼ |
| Customers' com'l l'ns | 5 @5½ | 5 @5½ |
| Individ. cus. col. l'ns | 5½ | 5½ |

| | Today | Last previous |
|---|---|---|
| Bar silver in New York | 63c | 62¾c |
| Bar silver in London | 30⅝d | 30⅝d |
| Bar gold in London | 89s 10d | 89s 11d |
| Mexican dollars | 48c | 47⅞c |
| Canadian ex. dis (%) | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |

**Clearing House Figures**

| | Boston | New York |
|---|---|---|
| Exchanges | $66,000,000 | $725,000,000 |
| Year ago today | 54,000,000 | |
| Balances | 25,000,000 | 70,000,000 |
| Year ago today | 21,000,000 | |
| F. R. bank credit | 24,258,078 | 62,000,000 |

**Acceptance Market**

Spot, Boston delivery.

| Prime Eligible Banks— | | |
|---|---|---|
| 60@30 days | 4⅛% | @4¼% |
| 30@60 days | 4⅛ | @4¼ |
| Under 30 days | 4⅛ | @4¼ |
| Less Known Banks— | | |
| 60@90 days | 4¼ | @4½ |
| 30@60 days | 4¼ | @4½ |
| Under 30 days | 4¼ | @4½ |
| Eligible Private Bankers | | |
| 60@90 days | 4¼ | @4½ |
| 30@60 days | 4¼ | @4½ |
| Under 30 days | 4¼ | @4½ |

**Leading Central Bank Rates**

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

| | P.C | | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 4½ | Chicago | 4½ |
| New York | 4½ | St. Louis | 4½ |
| Philadelphia | 4½ | Kansas City | 4½ |
| Cleveland | 4½ | Minneapolis | 4½ |
| Richmond | 4½ | Dallas | 4½ |
| Atlanta | 4½ | San Francisco | 4½ |
| Amsterdam | 4 | London | 4 |
| Athens | 6½ | Madrid | 6½ |
| Berlin | 18 | Paris | 5 |
| Budapest | 18 | Prague | 4½ |
| Bombay | 4 | Rome | 5½ |
| Brussels | 5½ | Sofia | 6½ |
| Bucharest | 6 | Stockholm | 4½ |
| Calcutta | 4 | Swiss Bank | 3½ |
| Copenhagen | 6 | Tokyo | 3 |
| Christiania | 6 | Vienna | 9 |
| Helsingfors | 9 | Warsaw | 12 |
| Lisbon | 7 | | |

**Foreign Exchange Rates**

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

| Sterling: | Curren | Last Previous | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand | $4.58¾ | $4.58½ | $4.8648 |
| Cables | 4.58¾ | 4.58½ | 4.8648 |
| French francs | .0590½ | .0595 | .193 |
| Belgian francs | .0495 | .0497¼ | .193 |
| Swiss francs | .1742 | .1741 | .193 |
| Lire | .0432 | .0435½ | .193 |
| †Marks | .0051¼ | .0041½ | .238 |
| Holland | .3905 | .3906 | .402 |
| Sweden | .2642 | .2642 | .268 |
| Norway | .1626 | .1618 | .268 |
| Denmark | .1752 | .1748 | .268 |
| Spain | .1441 | .1460 | .193 |
| Portugal | .046 | .046 | 1.08 |
| Greece | .0278 | .02 | .193 |
| †Austria | .0141¼ | .0141¼ | .2026 |
| Argentina | .784 | .780 | .9648 |
| Brazil | .1040 | .1040 | .3244 |
| †Poland | .0071¼ | .0081¼ | .238 |
| Hungary | .000119 | .000119 | .203 |
| Serbia | .0106 | .0106 | .193 |
| Finland | .0277 | .0275 | .193 |
| Czechoslovakia | .0201 | .0201½ | .2026 |
| Rumania | .0051¼ | .0052 | .193 |
| Shanghai (tael) | .7050 | .71 | 1.0832 |
| Hong Kong | .52 | .5225 | .78 |
| Bombay | .3075 | .3075 | .4866 |
| Yokohama | .4870 | .4870 | .4984 |
| Uruguay | .8212½ | .8212½ | 1.0342 |
| Chile | .1290 | .1295 | .365 |
| Peru | 4.80 | 4.80 | 4.8585 |

†Cents a thousand.



Photograph by Moffett

*Franklin G. Robbins*

THE record of Franklin G. Robbins, vice-president of the Erie Railroad Company's Chicago region, furnishes an excellent example of the adage, "Once a railroad man, always a railroad man." Mr. Robbins, under whose management the carrier's Chicago region, within the last 12 months, has tossed by the board many long established traffic records, entered the field of transportation in his early years as a messenger boy on the Soo Line. Later he became a rodman in a surveying party, and then a telegraph operator.

Moving on to the Burlington, he was appointed traveling car agent in 1905, then, successively, yard master, assistant train master, train master, assistant superintendent and superintendent.

In 1912 he was named general superintendent of the Erie, occupying that post until the United States entered the World War in 1917, when he was appointed major and selected to assist Samuel M. Felton, director-general of military railways at Washington. In 1918 he was promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy and named assistant-general manager of transportation, with headquarters at Tours, France.

After the armistice, Mr. Robbins returned to the Erie as general superintendent, with headquarters at Chicago. From this office, however, he was shortly called back to Washington to direct the bureau of service of the Interstate Commerce Commission, returning to the carrier on June 1, 1922, as vice-president of the road's Chicago region.

# DELAWARE ROAD'S REVENUE GAINING

## Net in April and May $1,863,316 Compared With Deficit Last Year

The recovery of Delaware & Hudson stock from its low of 93¼ to 10 points above that figure is probably a reflection of the realization that earnings to be reported for the second quarter will be much better than in the first three months of the year, when a net deficit of $1,265,924 resulted.

In 1922 it showed a deficit after charges of $476,000, and with dividends on $42,503,000 stock calling for $3,825,270, it was obliged to draw on accumulated surplus to extent of $4,301,270. In 1921, however, it earned a surplus of $4,937,452, equivalent to 11.62 per cent on the stock.

The coal strike, starting April 1, 1922, coupled with the subsequent shop strike, accounted for the poor showing last year. Gross fell off nearly $8,000,000, or 17 per cent, compared with 1921. Reduction in operating expenses was by no means proportional, being considerably less than half that in gross.

Since April 1 earnings have made a very favorable contrast with last year, when the effects of the coal strike were being felt. Gross for April and May combined increased $3,235,962, or 61.8 per cent, over last year, while net of $1,863,316 contrasted with an operating deficit of $207,579 last year.

At the close of 1922 working capital position was not comfortable. Current assets were $11,322,155, of which $2,127,208 was cash. Against this were current liabilities of $14,145,166, or an excess of $2,823,011 in current liabilities.

The company has, however, substantial additional resources in the Hudson Coal Company and other coal properties, for which no reports are published. There is reason to believe these have accumulated reserves in past years, just as the coal subsidiaries of Reading, Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central have done.

In 1922, despite its poor rail net earnings, Delaware & Hudson made no such drafts on its coal properties for cash dividends as did Erie on its Pennsylvania Coal Company. Only the customary dividends were taken out. These receipts could doubtless be largely increased if necessary.

# PEERLESS MOTOR PROSPERS AND VOTES DIVIDENDS

The Peerless Truck & Motor Corporation's sales and earnings for the first half of this year were on a par with those for the entire 12 months of 1922, it is officially announced.

This statement followed the action by the directors in declaring dividends of $1 a share for each of the last two quarters of the year.

George A. Coulton, vice-president of the Union Trust Company, Fred R. White, capitalist, and Victor W. Sincere, general manager of the Bailey Company and president of the National Department Stores Company, were added to the board of directors.

# PERE MARQUETTE'S DIVIDEND POLICY

## Liberal Sentiment Favoring the Stockholders Prevails

Although there was some opinion in the Pere Marquette road's board of directors prior to the inauguration of dividends on the $45,000,000 common stock, that payments should be begun at the conservative rate of 3 per cent a year, the majority of the directors swung over to a more liberal policy. Banking interests represented on the board particularly were of the opinion that since earnings fully warranted the step, stockholders were entitled, at least, to 4 per cent, having waited some years for a return on their investment.

The opinion is gaining ground in some railroad boards, at least, that when earnings are exceptionally good the patient stockholders are entitled to a more liberal return, instead of seeing earnings always turned back into property.

Pere Marquette's earnings this year are at a rate indicating a new high record. If there is no serious slump in business in the fall—and it is scarcely to be expected—the road's earnings for 1923 will easily eclipse 1922, the best previous year.

In the five months ended May 31, last, the road actually earned a surplus of $1,945,649 after all charges. Deducting the preferred dividend requirements for the period, the balance was $1,398,344, equivalent to $3.10 a share on $45,046,000 common stock.

Differently stated, Pere Marquette earned the full year's dividends on both classes of preferred with a balance equal to $1.57 a share on the common. It should be noted also that the second half of the year ordinarily produces a larger proportion of earnings than the first half.

It is an interesting fact that since the reorganization of Pere Marquette in 1917, it had earned up to the end of May, 1923, an actual balance applicable to the common stock of $13,790,658, equivalent to $30.61 a share. The bulk of this has been put back into property for improvements and for purchase of equipment.

This was the basis upon which common dividends were inaugurated and unless there is a sudden marked reversal in the trend of earnings and operating results, the road should not have much difficulty in earning and paying a 4 per cent rate. Its business depends, to a considerable extent, on the prosperity of automobile manufacturers, but there are many who do not credit the pessimistic predictions which are being made regarding the automobile industry.

### MARLAND OIL'S QUARTER

The Marland Oil Company reports to the New York Stock Exchange gross earnings for three months ended March 31, 1923, of $6,787,698, expenses $2,581,352, net profit $3,206,346, gross income $3,229,731, interest and discount $264,946, abandoned wells and leases $192,296, surplus $2,772,488.

### IRISH LOAN SITUATION

LONDON, July 12 — Ormsby-Gore told the House of Commons that the Government had no knowledge of any negotiations by the Irish Free State to obtain a guaranty by British banks of a Free State loan.

Pliny Fisk has returned as head of Harvey Fisk & Sons, bankers, after four years in retirement.

# STEEL OUTPUT IS SHOWING DECLINE

## Iron and Scrap Prices Lower and Labor More Plentiful—Catching Up on Deliveries

The Iron Age says: The week has brought evidence of lessened steel production, of continued decline in pig iron and scrap prices and of better supply of common labor. Orders on the books of the steel companies have fallen off somewhat, and new buying shows more marked effects of midsummer quiet.

Steel ingot output in June at 3,748,890 tons, or 144,188 tons a day, was at a daily rate about 7 per cent less than that of 155,400 tons in May. From the high output of April, which represented 49,000,000 tons a year, there was a drop last month to a yearly rate of 45,000,000 tons.

**Output Declining**

The outlook now is for less production of both pig iron and steel ingots in July than in June. Steel works have only 25 working days this month, and the mid-year rolling mill shutdowns and summer heat are further factors.

The reduction of 595,000 tons in the Steel Corporation's unfilled orders in June indicates the high rate of shipments to consumers in that month. It is significant that these large shipments were chiefly of material bought at less than today's prices.

Finished steel prices continue to be well held apart from the concessions in sheets, reinforcing bars and hot-rolled strip steel, but buyers are watching closely the new relation of capacity and consumption and are attaching more significance to the declines in pig iron, coke and scrap.

**Labor Moves Attract Notice**

Three labor developments are attracting attention for their possible effect on the steel market. First is a slightly better supply of common labor, with less competition from building and road work. At the same time labor union leaders announce a new campaign to organize iron and steel workers, while several of the largest steel companies are arranging conferences of plant managers as the first step toward eight-hour shifts.

While the larger motor car makers are keeping close to their June schedules in output, they see ahead some slowing down and are taking in less steel while drawing more on their stocks. Meanwhile producers of alloy steels are curtailing somewhat. Strip steel mills also are well caught up on automobile business.

# IMPROVEMENT IN GREAT NORTHERN

## Gain in Earnings for Month of May Is Substantial—Freight Traffic

Earnings of the Great Northern Railway Company for the month of May showed substantial improvement, as had been expected, on account of the heavy ore movement.

Gross reached the best level this year at $9,351,969. The gain of $1,661,707 or 21.61 per cent over previous May was practically all accounted for by freight revenue, passenger earnings continuing to run only slightly ahead of 1922. With arrival of the resort season, this condition is expected to improve. A large increase in travel inquiries is reported by the passenger department.

While transportation expenses moved upward about in proportion with gross, showing an increase of $625,550 or 21.28 per cent to $3,564,739, a continuance of the heavy outlay on maintenance prevented the gain in gross from being reflected in net.

Maintenance of way increased $572,492 to $1,970,797, the heaviest thus far this year. Maintenance of equipment cost $2,090,269, or $573,528 above 1922, and a little under the peak of $2,146,304 in March.

The total outlay on maintenance formed 43.4 per cent of gross, compared with 37.9 per cent last year, and operating ratio was up to 85.3 per cent from 81.3 per cent. Net operating income at $882,126, was only $18,209 under May, 1922.

A survey of the five months' figures brings out several interesting features. Gross has been well above previous levels in each month, with freight revenue contributing most of increases, but severe weather in February, and the maintenance program, which has been especially prominent since March, prevented improvement in net, save in January and March.

The long lead obtained in January, however, left net at the end of May still $267,850 above 1922, with Great Northern's months of heaviest traffic still ahead.

The recent outlays on ways and rolling stock should be reflected later on in lower operating ratios. Over the period, maintenance cost 38 per cent of gross, compared with 35.9 per cent in 1922, and the operating ratio was slightly up at 88.4 per cent, compared with 86.5 per cent.

Tax accruals increased $485,187, more than wiping out a gain of $378,322 in net operating revenue, but an increase of $432,138 in net returns from equipment hire resulted in the increase in net railway operating income mentioned.

# CENTRAL STEEL'S YEARLY EARNINGS

CLEVELAND, July 12—According to a statement of the Central Steel Company filed with the Cleveland Stock Exchange in connection with the listing of 243,817 shares of no par common stock and $6,196,200 of 8 per cent preferred, the net operating profit for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, was $3,071,122 and total profit $3,263,822.

Net income after taxes was $2,343,978.

### A. W. PRESTON GOING ABROAD

Among those sailing on the liner Samaria today for Queenstown and Liverpool is A. W. Preston, president of the United Fruit Company.


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DIVIDEND NO. 137

A quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent. has been declared, payable August 1, 1923, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 16, 1923.

T. K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.

Boston, July 10, 1923.


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There is a much greater demand for copper metal and prices have been advanced to 14¾ cents, with actual transactions at that figure. Some interests are out of the market at less than 15 cents.

Consumers are now entering the market freely and placing orders for future requirements.

### SEABOARD ROAD'S GROSS GAINS

Estimated gross earnings of the Seaboard Air Line road for the first three weeks of June were $3,000,415, an increase of $265,108, or 9.69 per cent over $2,735,307 last year.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

New York, June 27, 1923.

The Board of Directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%), on the preferred capital stock of this Company, payable July 16th, 1923, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business July 6th, 1923.

OWEN SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

# Classified Advertisements

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## HOUSES AND APARTMENTS TO LET

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EXPERIENCED swimmer, camper and kindergartner desires position as tutor to children; or companion; will go anywhere. M. BUHRER, 398 Elder Lane, Winnetka, Ill. Tel. Winnetka 1502.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER — Highest references; good experience. Box L-18, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 East 40th Street, New York City.

PRACTICAL attendant to lady; do not object to other duties. Box L-17, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.

## EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

THE VOCATIONAL BUREAU, 17 West 42d Street, New York City—Conducted by trained personnel workers, serving the highest type applicants and firms. Personal, confidential. No advanced fee. Interviews 9-2 p. m.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Beautifully furnished tea room and rooming house; 5-year lease; fine location; income from rooms pays all rent; big profit from tea room. D-61, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

MAN having business and mechanical experience would like to invest services and some cash in safe proposition. Address "S." 1506 Cooper St., Ft. Worth, Tex.

# States and Cities

## MICHIGAN

### Battle Creek

**The Christian Science Monitor**
is for sale on the following news stands in
Battle Creek, Mich.:
City Bank News Stand...City Bank Bldg.
Post Tavern News Stand

McCOY JEWELRY CO.
6 Jefferson Ave., No.

TRIANGLE PASTRY SHOP
BAKERS OF QUALITY
86 E. Main Street

JOHN FINLAY
GROCER
88 East Main Street Bell Phone 1390

HINDS, POPULAR PRICED TAILOR
Clean, Press and Repair
203 City Bank Bldg.

## MICHIGAN

### Battle Creek (Continued)

Established 1859
Parker's Fur Store
TRUNKS AND FURS
Bags, Suit Cases, Leather Novelties
EXPERT FUR REMODELING, REPAIRING, CLEANING.
32 E. Main Street

E. C. FISHER & CO.
BOOKS
OXFORD BIBLES
Bell 128 12-14 Main St. W.

Chas. C. Roat Meats

HELEN DOUGLASS
47 E. MAIN STREET
Cafeteria Table Service
BREAKFAST—DINNER—SUPPER
MODEL BAKERY

BAHLMAN'S BOOTERYE
Red Cross and Cantilever Shoes for Women
Florsheims for Men
Educator Shoes for Children
66 East Main Street Opposite Post Office

Butcher, Roberts and Millard
30 W. Main Street
QUALITY MEN'S WEAR
Two Pant Suits
$35 $40 $45

L. W. ROBINSON CO.
FEATURING
KAYSER'S Silk Gloves and Underwear, also other high grades of Woman's Dress Accessories.

LEWIS, GOWN MAKER
Hemstitching. Pleating of All Kinds
BUTTONS COVERED
4166 Bell 203 McCamly Bldg.

### Bay City

If you have experienced difficulty in proper shoe fitting, come to
DICK BENDALL CO.
"Service and shoes that satisfy."

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
OWENS SHOE COMPANY
405 Center Avenue

### Detroit




Dixieland Tea Room
for Sunday dinners during Summer!
Dixieland Inn
for a home while the family's away!
DETROIT
JOHN R. AT FARMER

COLONIAL HAT SHOP
1434 Farmer St.
offers Detroit shoppers a second shop
MAISON PRIMEAUX
1250 Washington Blvd.
where one may obtain individualized millinery.
MARGARET TURNER

W. J. Frost Jeweler

Maine 1506 Detroit
REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS
Griswold St. at Grand River Ave.

Sport Silks, Wash Goods, Neckwear, Ribbons, Girdles.
The things you will need and want to complete your vacation outfit.
New York Shops, Inc.
Everything for the Dress
1514 WOODWARD AVENUE
Detroit Second Floor Woodward Arcade

Main 5140
Detroit Creamery Milk
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND

SMART CLOTHES
CANTON-HICKEY CO.
Washington Blvd.—at the Statler
Detroit's Finest Exclusive Shops for Men, Boys and Girls.

CORA A. KERR
313 David Whitney Building
Corsets, Brassieres and Petticoats
Try Our Air Perfume—for a Fragrant Home.
Phone Glendale 4478

IMLAY'S
GARMENT CLEANING & DYEING CO.
2955 GRAND RIVER AVENUE
Goods Called for and Delivered

New York Doll Repair Shop
All kinds of Dolls Repaired. Eyes reset and parts furnished. Complete line of Imported Dolls and Doll Clothing. 1261 Michigan Av., Detroit. Cherry 5949.

Your Rugs 100% Clean
Edgewood 3401
STAR CARPET CLEANING CO.
DETROIT, MICH.

GANNON'S LUNCH
House of Quality
2501 Woodward, corner Henry

PLUMBING AND HEATING
ALTERATIONS AND JOBBING
EDW. C. HEPPNER
575 E. Bethune. Northway 1300

FERRIS-FOWLER COMPANY
Incorporated
PRINTING OF QUALITY
404 Marquette Bldg., Detroit. Main 4226

HOWARD C. ADAMS
IMPROVED REAL ESTATE
809 Empire Bldg., Cherry 7018 Clifford at Griswold St. Cherry 1817

We Can Save You Money on Furniture
SUMNER COMPANY
Corner Michigan and Fourth Ave., Detroit, Mich.

## MICHIGAN

### Detroit (Continued)

McKELPINE HAIR SHOP
Lanoil Permanent Waving
Shampooing—Marcel Waving
Manicuring
We use only soft water in shampooing. Our patrons find it delightful for hair and scalp.
Cherry 5297, also 4880
Evening appointments—Cadillac 4132
304 Stroh Bldg. McKerchey Bldg.

Rudolph's Hair Stores
Permanent Waving
Marcel Waving
Shampooing
Main 4218 Cherry 772
309 David Whitney Bldg.

Buick MOTOR CARS
Phone Empire 3892
GMC GENERAL MOTORS TRUCKS
ALBERT F. ENGEL
with
Owen & Graham Company
East Grand Blvd. at Oakland
GOOD USED CARS

Sanderson & Doran
Room 611, Stroh Building
Engagement and Wedding Rings
Wedding Invitations and Announcements
Foreign and Domestic Stationery
Monogram Playing Cards
Ear Rings and Necklaces
Special Designing for Platinum Jewelry

GOLDENROD LUNCH SHOPS
FOOD unsurpassed for deliciousness and freshness.
1209 Griswold Near State
37 East Adams Near Woodward
O. G. BURLAGE, Proprietor

A. E. GRIMSHAW
84 West Grand River Avenue
DETROIT
Clothier, Hatter and Haberdasher



Bleazby Shop of Gifts
Gifts for All Occasions
FAVORS—CARDS—TOYS
31 East Adams Ave.

TOILET ARTICLES
CHARLOTTE'S HAIR SHOPPE
NESTLE LANOIL
Permanent Waving, Marcel Waving, Water Waving, Shampooing, Hair Dressing, Manicuring
208 Capitol Theater Bldg. 1550 Broadway
DETROIT, MICH. Cadillac 4449

BRING YOUR OWN MATERIAL and I will make to your order
GOWNS, SUITS, COATS, WRAPS
all of which will express individuality, distinction and the latest style.
ELLY RICHTER
8731 Waterloo, C-4. Phone Lincoln 1179-W.

FAYETTA WARREN
Insurance in All Its Branches
607 Lothrop Ave. Northway 4824

Public Stenographer
J. HELLEN BINGHAM
705 Fisher Arcade Cad. 3399

P. N. Bland Printing Company
280 Larned Street West
Telephone Cherry 4150

BREDE & SCHROETER
DECORATORS WALL PAPER DRAPERIES
WINDOW SHADES UPHOLSTERING
80 Canfield Avenue West. Detroit, Mich.

PRINTING
John R. Moss, Quick Printer
211 State Street Cherry 3359

ABBOTT PENCIL COMPANY
827 Farwell Bldg. Main 9476.
Advertising and Individual Name Pencils

### Flint

**The Christian Science Monitor**
is for sale on the following news stands in
Flint, Mich.:
Hotel Durant
Genesee Bank Building

BALDWIN'S MEN'S WEAR and LUGGAGE
525 S. Saginaw Street

PRINTING
Service, Quality, Price
Smith Printing Company
424-426 Buckham Street

### Grand Rapids

**The Christian Science Monitor**
is for sale on the following news stands in
Grand Rapids, Mich.:
Shaw Book Shop..Monroe at Commerce St.
Mrs. S. C. Claver....119 So. Division Ave.
Charles Lipp.....Campau Sq. News Stand

Herpolsheimer Co.
The House of Mutual Satisfaction

Herkner'S
WESTERN MICHIGAN
LEADING JEWELERS
114 Monroe Ave. 121 Ottawa Ave.

Friedman-Spring's
Accommodatingly "Yours"
Our buyer of coats says his selection this year is "marvelous" and that "styles were never more entrancing." When you see them you can but agree.

Real Estate and Insurance
S. H. WILSON & CO.
Grand Rapids National Bank Bldg.

## MICHIGAN

### Grand Rapids (Continued)



It's Interesting to Note the Increasing Demand for the Popular "Phoenix" and "Gotham" Hose
Paul Steketee & Sons

Nesco Perfect Oil Stoves
and all other kitchen equipment for summer cottages
Foster, Stevens & Co.
85 Years on Campau Square

CARR-HUTCHINS-ANDERSON CO.
Hickey-Freeman Clothing
Holeproof Hosiery
Lewis Underwear

OTTE BROTHERS
AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Energine Dry Cleaning
RUG RENOVATING

MRS. MAZURKIEWICZ
Groceries Confectionery
448 Shawmut Ave. Citizens 63309

### Jackson

ARTHUR PICKLES
126 E. Washington Street
Plumbing and Heating
BOTH PHONES

WM. BREITMAYER & SONS
For Furniture
323 E. Main St.

Fleming Ice Cream Company
Ice Cream and Soda Fountain Supplies
JACKSON, MICH.
Bell 1740. Citizen 13

BANK
with the
JACKSON STATE SAVINGS BANK

T. C. PENDLETON
Fresh Baked Goods. Fresh Roasted Peanuts. Canned Goods.
200 Frances St., opposite Regent Theatre

Go to FRINK'S for
MEN'S
CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS
164 W. Main Street

Dry Cleaning and Pressing
J. R. ECKSTEIN & SON
819 Greenwood Ave. Phone 1379-M.

### Kalamazoo

KALAMAZOO CITY SAVINGS BANK
THREE DEPARTMENTS
SAVINGS—COMMERCIAL—SAFE DEPOSIT
Main at Portage Portage at Wash. Ave.

Linen Handkerchiefs
in two tones, 50c.
Money refunded if desired.
J. R. JONES' SONS AND COMPANY
KALAMAZOO, MICH.

YOU GET a top-notch in quality, and a rock-bottom in price by trading with
HARRIS AND PRATT PHONE No. 9

THE PARIS
Cleaners and Dyers
SERVICE AND QUALITY
222 W. Main Phone 157

Fine Social Stationery, Art Novelties, Photo Supplies and Photo Finishing.
Kalamazoo Camera and Art Shop
318 W. Main St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
In the Growing End of Town

THE ORIOLE ROOM
118 So. Burdick Street
LUNCHEON 40c
Delicious Malted Milks and Fountain Drinks
Afternoon Tea.

G. R. KINNEY CO., INC.
Shoes, Rubbers and Hosiery
NOTHING HIGH PRICED
311-313 N. Burdick St.

GILMORE BROS.
Complete stocks of medium and high-grade merchandise.
Test them with trial order.

HARDWARE
Leading Hardware Store Since 1845
THE EDWARDS & CHAMBERLIN HDWE. CO.

THE CHOCOLATE SHOP
Confections, Ice Cream
130 N. BURDICK Phone 454

MORTON DRY CLEANERS
ONE DAY ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
118 W. Main St. Phone 346

FURNITURE, LAMPS AND NOVELTIES
E. L. YAPLE
417 West Main

### Lansing

CAMCO, GOODWIN, LeCAMILLE CORSETS AND WRAP AROUNDS
The Fentons Corset and Baby Shop
114 W. ALLEGAN STREET

Let Parker Fix Your Watch
EUGENE PARKER
201 South Washington Avenue

STRATTON BROTHERS Co., LTD.
General Insurance
SURETY BONDS
117 W. Allegan Street

HUGHES MOVING CO.
Local and Long Distance Moving
Bell 798-J. Cits. 4803 1213 Chelsea Ave.

## MICHIGAN

### Lansing (Continued)

WALK-OVER SHOES EVERYWHERE
BURTON'S WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
LANSING, MICH.

Woodworth
ESTABLISHED 1866
110 WASHINGTON AVE.
SHOES — HOSIERY

WEST SIDE FUEL CO.
"Quality Coal"
1000 So. Pine Street
Bell 1366 Citz. 3266

Hats—Overcoats—Haberdashery
Tailoring
HURD'S
Lansing and East Lansing
"You Can't Leave Dissatisfied"

The Hoover Bond Co.
209 N. Washington Ave.
¼ Off Annual Mid-Summer Furniture Sale
IN ALL DEPTS. IN ALL DEPTS.

Capital National Bank
Lansing's Bank of Friendly Service

DANCER-BROGAN CO.
"Lansing's Leading Store"
WEARING APPAREL
for Women, Misses, Children
PIECE GOODS,
DRAPERIES, FLOOR COVERINGS

THE MAPES COMPANY
Men's and Boys' Wear
"Ask any man in town"
Established 1900

A. G. BISHOP
French Dry Cleaners
Dyers and Tailors
Bell 580 Citz. 2268
114-116 Washtenaw, West

Norton Hardware Co.
212 S. Washington Avenue
Garden Tools, Screen Doors and Windows, Sprayers and Sprinklers.

WEST SIDE DAIRY COMPANY
"We Invite Inspection"
Citizen 2156 Bell 2021



HEATH'S JEWELRY STORE
"OLD AND RELIABLE"
111 Washington Ave. North

Le Clear Photograph Company
508-514 Capital Nat'l Bank Bldg.

PENINSULAR CAFETERIA
An All-American Restaurant
MICHIGAN AND WASHINGTON AVES.

### Port Huron

THE J. A. DAVIDSON CO.
Established 50 Years
Furniture—Rugs—Draperies
Wall Paper—China

COCHRANE DRY GOODS CO.
LADIES' LA FRANCE
PURE SILK HOSE

O. G. PRINGLE
Steam and Dry Cleaning
for the finest fabrics, carpets and rugs.

### Saginaw

Open Stock Dinnerware
We are showing over thirty patterns in Domestic and Imported China and Porcelain China Dinnerware. These are all in open stock and we will fill your order, whether you wish only one cup or a complete dinner service for twelve people.
NOVELTY GLASSWARE—You will be pleased with our showing of glassware in the new and attractive colors. A few of the items that comprise the display are: Candlesticks, vases, bowls, plates, bon-bon dishes, candy jars, tumblers, night sets and many other pieces.
Complete lines of Pyrex baking dishes and Pyrex frames.
The Wm. Barie Dry Goods Co.
Dependable merchandise at fair prices

SUMMER NEEDS
YOU WILL APPRECIATE THE STORE'S SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICE
Ask for Copies of our "Monthly Magazine" and "Juvenile Magazine."
THE M. W. TANNER CO.

A. E. SCHMIDT
GROCERY
335 N. 2nd Phone Federal 389
If better groceries were to be had we would have them.

Nina Buckler
MILLINERY AND BLOUSES

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
OWENS SHOE COMPANY
Genesee at Baum

FRUEH'S
"House of Flowers"
Phone Riv. 54 514 Genesee Ave.

FRANK L. ROBINSON & CO.
THE JEWELRY SHOP
132 So. Washington Avenue
"GIFTS THAT LAST"

SEITNER BROS.
"Saginaw's Busiest Department Store"
GUARANTEED SAVINGS!

BRUSKE HARDWARE CO.
Horton Electric Washers and Ironers
Jewel Stoves—Wall Paper
Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes

## NEW YORK

### Buffalo

**The Christian Science Monitor**
is for sale on the following news stands in
Buffalo, N. Y.:
New Statler Hotel.....Niagara Sq.
Lafayette Hotel...Clinton and Washington Sts.
Max F. Drewelow.....27 West Chippewa St.
E. J. Seidenberg Co.....Ellicott Square
Union News Co.....Exchange St. Sta.

Walk-Over SHOES
For Men and Women
504-06 Main St.
Buffalo, N. Y.

Telephones: Tupper 0700, Tupper 0706
WIESE, Florist
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206-207 Washington Market BUFFALO, N. Y.

Peoples Realty Company
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BLDG.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
R. J. FINLEY, President
Real Estate Insurance

Telephone Crescent 2818
ANTIQUES
Old Glassware, Hooked Rugs
MISS SLAGHT SNYDER, MRS. BRAINARD N. Y.

YE OLDE MILL TEA ROOM
42 Mill St., Williamsville, N. Y., 1 block from Main. Open Sundays and holidays from 12 to 8 p. m. House-cooked chicken and steak dinners. Light lunches, salads and sandwiches. Tel. 120-M.

THE MARKET GROCETERIA
590 Washington St., opposite Chippewa Market
At your service with quality groceries and prices that are right.

### Jamestown

JAMESTOWN HEATING & APPLIANCE CO., INC.
Kitchenware, China and Electrical Appliances
Round Oak Stoves, Ranges and Heating Systems
Hotel Humphrey Bldg., Roosevelt Square

### Niagara Falls

Ladies' and Misses' Ready-to-Wear
THE ADELAIDE MacGARVEY SHOP
1217 Main Street, Near Chilton

### Rochester

**The Christian Science Monitor**
is for sale on the following news stands in
Rochester, N. Y.:
John Syracuse....Main (East) & Franklin
John Syracuse....Main (East) & East Ave.
John Syracuse....Main (East) & Elm St.
J. Conti.....Main & Clinton N.
I. Schwartz.....Main & South Clinton
H. Rickels, Main Street (East) & Clinton Ave. N.
Frank Audino.....E. Main & South Ave.
H. Stoler.....Exchange & Court
N. Francis.....Main & Exchange Sts.
H. Lipsky.....State St.
B. Strassberg.....Main & State Sts.
Van Barnes.....Main & State Sts.
Union News Company.....N. Y. C. Station
Seneca Hotel.....S. Clinton Ave.
Whitcomb House.....S. Clinton Ave.
Osburn House.....South Ave.
Van Noy Interstate Co.....Lehigh Station
Union News Company.....Erie Station
Geo. Rossales.....R. E. Station
I. B. Lazarus.....Powers Arcade
Powers Hotel.....W. Main St.
Rochester Hotel.....W. Main St.
J. Wishman.....South Clinton & Court St.
Richford Hotel.....Chestnut St.
W. H. Earl.....Fine Arts Bldg.
F. H. Gerling.....412 East Main St.
L. Parsons.....223 Monroe Ave.
A. H. Malley.....473 Monroe Ave.

HIGH GRADE
Ford Delivery and Truck Bodies
THAT WEAR
Catalogue on request.
A. F. STEWART
BUILDER
70 Mount Hope Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

Edith Ellis Sweet Shop
Temple Theater Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.
CANDY SODA LUNCHES
Specializing in Salted Nuts

REAL ESTATE TITLES
SURROGATE PRACTICE
ISAAC M. BRICKNER
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR
508-514 Powers Building
Rochester, N. Y.

CHAS. H. DYGERT
Jeweler
DIAMONDS AND WATCHES
All Kinds of Fine Repair Work
200 Monroe Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

MAYER'S AUTO STATIONS
Gasoline, Oils, Greases and Auto Accessories
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STATION NO. 3—Garson and Webster Aves. Bell Phone, Chase 1162
STATION 5—Cor. St. Paul and Cataract Streets

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CLEANERS AND PRESSERS
58 Elm Street Rochester, N. Y.
Pressing Done While You Wait
Men's slightly used clothes bought or sold on commission. Bushelling.
A. R. BLISS, Proprietor

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Carpenter
Small job work. House repairing a specialty.
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SHAMPOOING, HAIRDRESSING
MANICURING DONE
332 Mercantile Building

JOSEPH A. PAULUS
PLUMBING, HEATING and TINSMITHING
Special attention to jobbing
Chase 2807. 812 Monroe Avenue
Rochester, N. Y.

CARDS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Mottoes, Lesson Markers, etc.
641 Mercantile Building
BESSIE L. STETZENMEYER

PROJANSKY CO.
Tailors for Gentlewomen
248 EAST AVENUE

FLOWERS
for Weddings, Graduations and all other occasions.
ROCHESTER FLORAL CO., 9 North Street

# ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

## NEW YORK

### Rochester
(Continued)

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A Radio set is your summer home will furnish you with ample entertainment during the summer evenings.

We can supply you with Davis head phone sets for $8.35; Crystal detector sets from $2.50 up, and single tube sets good for 1000 miles, from $21.50 up.

Fourth Floor

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

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GENERAL INSURANCE
E. C. MOONE
410 Mercantile Building
Stone 6065 ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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HOUSEHOLD ART ROOMS
J. W. KENNEDY
THORPE, JOSS & COOK, INC.
208 Monroe Avenue, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
They will be pleased to advise with their clients and others in regards to Decorating and Furnishings for their homes. Painting, Wall Paper, Fabrics, Nets, Muslins, Cretonnes, Drapery and Upholstering Materials, Special Furniture and Rugs. Furniture Refinished and Upholstered. Draperies, Curtains and Slip Covers Made to Order.
TELEPHONE STONE 7075

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BLUE-RIBBON-BREAD
"The taste tells."
SHELF GROCERIES, STRICTLY FRESH EGGS, DELICATESSEN
Store hours: 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.
ICE CREAM
INDIVIDUAL SHORT CAKE BISCUIT
WHITE STAR BAKERY
86 N. Union Street ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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INSURANCE
For Every Need
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE
FIRE AND AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
GEORGE DIETRICH
528 Granite Bldg. Stone 1654

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All Lines of Insurance
FROST & POTTER
Furnish Protection
523 Granite Stone 1651

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Featuring
HUMMING BIRD SILK STOCKINGS
McCURDY & COMPANY, INC.

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Established 1834
THE SUNDERLIN CO.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
"The House of Perfect Diamonds"
348 E. Main St., cor. Stillson St.
Sibley Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

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THE PINE TREE
SUPPLIES
THE MOST DELICIOUS BAKED GOODS
Wholesome, Home Cooked, Always Fresh
Stone 6041 140 East Ave.

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Shoes For All the Family
Gould, Lee & Webster Inc.
Shoes and Stockings
Main Street and East Avenue
STOCKINGS, TOO!

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COAL
MORPHY COAL & FEED CO., INC.
731-733 CLINTON AVE., N.
Stone 1826

## OHIO

### Akron

**The Christian Science Monitor**
is for sale on the following news stands in
Akron, Ohio:
The Akron News Co.....17 So. Main St.
Wheaton News Co.....P. O. Box 259
Portage Hotel

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THE HERBERICH HALL HARTER CO.
10-12 E. EXCHANGE STREET
INSURANCE REAL ESTATE
MORTGAGE LOANS

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Practically New
High Grade Furniture and Rugs
SEDAKER'S
512 E. Buchtel Ave. Portage 3590

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**Arthur's Leather Shop**
The Glove Store
BAGS, GLOVES, TRUNKS
Sporting Goods, Umbrellas, Traveling Bags, Suit Cases, Ladies' Hand Bags, Music Rolls, Collar Bags and Dressing Cases.
204 Market Avenue, North

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The Klein Heffelman Zollar Co.
"Canton's Greatest Store"
65 complete departments—catering to the wants of 50,000 homes in Canton's Trading Territory

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Hemstitching, Picoting
Pleating and Button Covering
Work promptly taken care of and returned
DE VOL'S MENDING SERVICE
119 Sixth Street, N. W.

## OHIO

### Canton
(Continued)

FORGINGS
DROP AND DRAWN
Made from Forging Quality Open Hearth and Alloy Steels
Heat Treated
Prompt and Satisfactory Service.
Send Blueprints for Estimate.
The American Forge & Machine Co.

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AUTO TOPS
Cushions, curtains, seat covers, etc., made and repaired. We also replace windows in closed cars, make new carpets, replace linoleum on running boards, and remove dents in bodies and fenders.
W. M. SCHILLING
615-619 Second Street, N. E.
Near Wheeling and Lake Erie Depot
McKinley 8266

### Cincinnati

SORIN
PRINTING—BINDING
ENGRAVING
514 MAIN ST., CINCINNATI

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"WINDOW SHADES"
The Handy Window Shade Co.
MECKSTROTH BROS.
1230 VINE STREET
Telephone Canal 672

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ARMSTRONG STATIONERY CO.
Printers and Stationers
419 MAIN STREET

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THE KERMIN
Fourth at Race (Second Floor)
DINNER & SUPPER
Hot Breads & Pastries a Specialty

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Closson's THE GIFT STORE 4th St., W. of Race, Cincinnati
THE A. B. CLOSSON JR. CO.

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Personal attention given your requirements
R. B. CURTISS
REAL ESTATE
1522 Hanna Building Main 1051

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Main 3708 721 Frankfort Ave., Rear
HARRY S. HILL CO.
Printing Press Machinists
Moving, Repairing and Adjusting
Miehle Work A Specialty
SECOND HAND PRINTER'S MACHINERY
KNIVES GROUND

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The Baggage Service Co.
Operating from Hotel Cleveland
Ohio Bell CHERRY 334
1537 West Third Street
Baggage Delivered to and from Residence, Docks and Depots

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Auditor Accountant
Systems Installed. Tax Service.
Audits. Part-time Bookkeeping.
Howard E. Herron
Eddy 9329-R 14522 Orinoco Ave.

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E. M. KNIPPENBERG
HAIR SHOPPE
Harper Improved System
10111 Euclid Avenue CLEVELAND
Cedar 607

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L. K. BRUEGGEMANN
HAIR DRESSING PARLOR
1987 East 105 St., Near Euclid
Garfield 1563

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E. CLEVELAND AND HEIGHTS REAL ESTATE
Roy P. Marsh Realty Co.
1686 Hayden Avenue Eddy 7632
E. CLEVELAND, OHIO

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MOTOR CAR Maintenance. Special Facilities for DODGE and BUICK Service.
GODDARD MOTOR CO.
8321 Carnegie Ave. Phone Cedar 2806

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VICTORIA RESTAURANT
Everything Good to Eat
40 Euclid Arcade
CLEVELAND

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JENSEN'S BAKERY
10008 Madison Ave., Cleveland
Phone Hemlock 5155 Bet. 100th St. & W. Blvd.

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NITTEROUR'S AUTO REPAIR SHOP
REAR OF
1821 EAST 13TH STREET
Hi Grade Auto Repairing—Parking Yard—
PROSPECT 2061

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IDEAL TOP CO.
We make and repair Auto Tops, Curtains and Seat Covers.
W. G. SCHNEEBERG, Mgr.
4408 Detroit Ave. Hemlock 1600

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We bind all lines of books,
Bibles, Library Books, etc.
Out-of-town work promptly taken care of.
John F. Ziska & Son Bookbinding Co.
7704 Brinsmade Ave. Hem. 4888-M

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"The Conscientious Plumber"
I. ROBERT KIEL
644 E. 108 St. Eddy 5138

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Raise More Chicks. Get More Eggs.
Feed Herrman-McLean Buttermilk Feeds from Start to Finish
The HERRMAN-McLEAN CO.
Lincoln 1410 25-8 Market Ave.

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# EDUCATIONAL

## Meeting the Seeming Opposition to Nursery Schools in the Open Air

London, England
Special Correspondence

THE day nursery school for London is a step nearer. Twenty-two out of twenty-eight metropolitan borough councils were represented at a conference on nursery schools held recently at Islington Town Hall, and it was decided to send a deputation to the London County Council urging their establishment.

The conference, which included child welfare officers, medical officers of health, guardians, school-teachers, clergy and councilors agreed that the day nursery schools London needed were open-air schools run like the Rachel McMillan School at Deptford. Councilors from Islington had been to see this school, set in a slum but blossoming like the garden it is. They had seen the toddlers in their pretty overalls playing as only happy children play, working as the "ardent scientist, earnest student" Miss Margaret McMillan finds in every child. They had all the sun there was in Deptford, and all the air in their open shelters, and around them the earth to dig, and the flowers they have grown themselves, to tend. The councilors invited Miss McMillan to tell the conference how all London toddlers could have such a school. They recognized that from the age of two years, when the child passes out of the care of the Maternity and Child Welfare Society, until he reaches five years and is claimed by the elementary school, there is an important stage in mental and physical development.

Miss McMillan met the question of expense first in its three main points, namely: buildings and sites, staff, and food.

**The Less Buildings the Better**

"The less buildings we can have for the little children, the better," she said. "What they want is space; what we have to look for is not buildings, but sites, and when you start looking for them, you will find much waste, and much wasted ground in London that is suitable. You cannot take little children far from their homes, and their homes are in the most crowded parts, therefore stay in the slum, never leave it! Make your world a garden. Every nursery school is a breathing space for adults as well as for the children.

"With regard to expense of staff: we are told that we should only have trained teachers for the children, but we could not have enough for nursery schools. For every group of six children, a pair of hands and a pair of eyes older than their own are needed. Thousands of things, including bathing and feeding, have to be done for little children besides teaching. I propose, therefore, to have apprentices of the profession under every trained teacher of 50 or 60 children. That is the number a trained teacher deals with now in the elementary schools.

"It was an illusion that the food necessary for the children in nursery schools should cost much. The whole expense of giving a child three meals a day with a two-course dinner is 2s. 6d. per week. In a poor school like ours, the mothers contribute on an average 1s. per week. The receipts from the mothers of the 200 children amount to £12 per week, but in an ordinary artisan school they would be £25 or £30, practically the whole cost of feeding.

**Economy in Numbers**

"The total cost of a child at the nursery school is £14 3s. per year. A large nursery school is the most economical, in fact people who have schools of 20 to 30-children are courting disaster. You cannot make economies with small numbers. With one small stove and one cook, we prepare all the meals for 200 children. Food also, is cheaper in bulk."

A member of the London County Council advised the conference to approach the council by the way of economy; the council could entertain nursery schools in no other way just now. The cost of a child in the elementary schools was £19 per annum, yet a child in an open-air nursery school could be fed and taught for £14. There was another point of persuasion: children who had reached school-leaving age were being coaxed to continue their education at the voluntary day continuation schools. Room must be made for them, and the conference could ask that the extra places should be provided in nursery schools.

Miss Stevenson of the Rachel McMillan School explained that the children were not being taken away from their homes, as people sometimes objected.

"The slum child has no home," she said. "He has a fraction of a bed to sleep on at night, and a portion of a doorstep on which to eat his bread and jam. The gutter is an entrancing place to play in, but it is not the best place. The mother who goes out to work is faced with the problem of shutting the child out in the street or shutting him into a room by himself. A mother who lives at the top of a six-floor building brought her twins of four years to our school. 'I've brought my Bella Mary and my Annie Belle,' she said. 'They're very good children; I never let 'em come downstairs. I just put 'em in a chair and there they sit!'

"They sat in the same way at first in the shelter, and when we gave them anything to play with, it dropped out of their hands, they were so limp. The slum mother loves her children, but she is not always grown up herself."

A Woolwich guardian suggested schools for mothers, so that the mothers might learn to look after their own children, instead of having the nursery schools do it, but Miss McMillan pointed out that the slum mother with five or six children needs help in the same way that another mother needs a nurse.

"There are intelligent slum mothers," she added, "but we must not legislate for them; when you examine a chain you go for the weak link. And we are not taking her work out of the mother's hands, indeed, a mother said to me, 'Dear me! I never had to work so hard for my children till they came to your school!'

"The difference in the children is amazing."

Dr. Thomas, medical officer for Deptford, said that he had come to divide children into two groups in Deptford—those who attended Miss McMillan's School, and those who did not. He had examined 50,000 children in elementary schools and he found Miss McMillan's children more forward than 50 of the best he had seen among the 50,000.

Miss McMillan thrilled her audience when she spoke of watching the child's development.

"His great desire is to know, his haste to learn, his wonder at the universe, are very moving," she said. "There is nothing in later school life which corresponds to it. We must have mental training for the very young, and we must find practical ways of getting it. To this generation is given the building of temples, not for the singing of Psalms, but for the dwelling of a holier spirit, that the King of Glory may come into the consciousness of humans."

According to the association's report of the board of trustees for 17 years, and have given nearly as many thousand dollars to the school, not because I am able, but because Okolona has been irresistible in its worth and needs.

The present situation is this: A building and equipment fund of $100,000 has been raised, half of which on condition that the buildings be completed without debt. While the fund was being raised, building materials were soaring all the time. The money raised is thus inadequate for the building program, so that now the only way out of the difficulty is for the school to make its brick instead of purchasing them from other towns. A test of the clay has been made and fortunately proves to be of the very best grade. Not only would a brick machinery outfit enable this building program to proceed but, as President Battle points out, the young men will be learning an important trade, will be carrying their own expenses in the school, and at the same time the surplus bricks sold would carry the annual deficit in current expenses. If this proves true Okolona will have contributed something worth while to the whole problem in the southern schools which are constantly calling for help, for other industrial schools could be called upon also to "major" in some industry from which a small revenue may constantly come.

Old friends of the school gave generously toward the building fund; we must now rely on new friends to raise the immediate equipment for brick-making—amounting to $6300. Okolona is located in northeastern Mississippi, where the weather is such that brick can be made eight months in the year, April - November, inclusive, and we promise with this equipment to begin the work at once.

Checks may be made payable to the Okolona Industrial School or to me and sent in care of my office, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass. Gifts for this fund will be most gratefully received and will be publicly acknowledged unless this privilege is denied.

MOORFIELD STOREY.

## The Observatory

NOTABLE among the new adventures in the field of teacher training is the effort on the part of the college of education of Ohio State University to convince the citizens of its State that teachers in the grades should be regarded as the professional equals of the teachers in high schools. This effort, based on the belief that the elementary school will probably continue to represent the major educational interest of the Nation, comprehends the establishment of a new department and new courses designed especially to prepare men and women much more fully than they have been prepared heretofore for teaching and supervisory positions in grades 1 to 6. Contrary to common practice, the course will be four years in length, leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education, and is comparable in every respect to the other standard curricula of the university. For those who feel unwilling to devote so much time to preparation for their life work the old two-year program will still be available.

Those who have always believed that the American school system was top-heavy in that it reserved its best-equipped teachers for the fortunate few who were able to go to high school and imposed the inferior teachers on the great majority in the grades, will welcome this Ohio innovation. They will be likely to admit, too, that the state university, seeking to remedy conditions, is going about it in the right way. They will approve the declaration that "the welfare and the influence of workers in the elementary schools is obviously dependent upon the quality of service which they are prepared to render. A single standard of compensation, or of recognition otherwise, cannot be realized without requiring a single standard of preparation." The case of the teacher differs in no wise from that of the employee in any line of endeavor and increased reward for service follows rather than precedes the delivery of that service.

In announcing its new courses the university expresses the hope that higher standards will deliver the elementary school workers from the inferiority complex under which most of them labor. "Nothing is more discouraging," it is declared, "than to be forced to recognize the inferiority of of one's situation." The prediction is ventured that there will soon be general acceptance throughout the whole school system of the idea of equal compensation and recognition for equal training and experience.

Another Ohio institution, the college of education of the University of Cincinnati, is planning to be of increased usefulness in the matter of supplying better-trained teachers for the public schools. It is now being reorganized to the end that it may offer, beginning next fall, five-year courses in the several fields of specialization—kindergarten, kindergarten-primary, elementary high school, home economics, physical education, school music, etc. In general the work of the first two years will be of liberal arts character and that of the other three strictly professional. In fact, the student's fifth year is to be devoted to advanced instruction and half-time teaching in the public schools.

The city, as usual, is co-operating heartily with the university in this movement for higher standards. To each student in his fifth year is awarded a fellowship of $600 in return for the half-time teaching he does in the schools. With the satisfactory completion of the course, the graduate receives the professional degree of Bachelor of Education, becomes eligible for a state teaching certificate and is qualified for immediate appointment to a position in the Cincinnati schools.

A considerable increase in juvenile delinquency in New York, said to be a by-product of so much part time in the city's public schools, has led the Jewish Education Association to establish religious classes this summer. The movement, which aims to take about 10,000 children off the streets, has the support of business men, civic organizations and the city school authorities. It follows a careful inquiry made among all the agencies which deal with the juvenile offender, and which showed that more than 90 per cent of the children who come under the official observation of courts and probation officers had little or no religious education. It was also disclosed that in neighborhoods where religious schools are few or below standard, there is a much higher percentage of delinquency than in neighborhoods where such schools abound. port, overcrowded classes in the public schools, double sessions and part time, have aggravated an already serious situation. The uncertain school sessions, it is held, all tend to develop in the child during the formative period habits of irregularity leading to truancy and eventually to juvenile delinquency.

## Negro School Wants to Make Own Bricks

THERE are a certain few privately supported Negro schools in southern United States concerning which there is justice in saying that the future stability of the southern states will be made secure to the extent that these schools prosper. The reason is that these schools are leading the Negro to take a positive attitude toward his advancement and toward his place in civilization which cannot fail to be heartily indorsed by all people, white or colored. The Okolona Industrial School at Okolona, Miss., is one of these institutions. Its president, Wallace A. Battle, works under the policy that the Negro will obtain respect and his full rights more quickly and more happily by proving himself as meriting that respect and those rights, rather than by crying for them.

At present this school is in need of money with which to buy the tools to construct its own new equipment. A few years ago it had enough funds pledged to care for the building plans, but prices have soared. The money would not begin to buy the bricks. Suddenly it was discovered that a part of the land owned by the school contained the best kind of clay for brick-making, and contained it in large quantities. The school has decided to take this gift at its door and make its own brick. All that is needed is sufficient cash to buy the brickmaking tools. President Battle says that he will be in overalls within a week after the cash is raised. The following letter signed by Moorfield Storey of Boston tells the rest:

Once in a while there come before us a man and a cause that are irresistible. Such is the case of Wallace A. Battle and the Okolona (Mississippi) Industrial School, of which Mr. Battle is president and founder.

The Okolona Industrial School has real merit and worth. In the issue of The Outlook, New York City, June 27, 1923, there is a thrilling story of Okolona, under the caption "The Castle that Battle Built," by Robert Hayne Leavell, professor of sociology at George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Leavell is an accepted leader of public thought in the south, hence the significance of his article.

Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, speaking of Okolona, said: "To foster such a work is a real privilege to any man who has money to give away and wants to do assured good with it." Mrs. Laura Hallett Nowell of Boston is a trustee and spent a week in Mississippi at the school last May. She returned with a glowing report of the work. I have been a member

Nearly 50 students in the various colleges and universities of the Dominion of Canada are the beneficiaries under the Research Council's plan to make Canada educationally and industrially independent. They have been awarded fellowships and scholarships, ranging in value from $750 to $1200, with which to continue their studies along technical lines. It is the purpose of the council to develop in Canada a body of thoroughly trained scientific investigators and research workers who will be available to assist in the solution of the technical problems which confront the industries of the Dominion or to teach in the engineering schools.

## Training Women Public Speakers

London, England
Special Correspondence

TWO causes have conspired of late years to draw women in ever increasing numbers into the ranks of public speakers in Great Britain. One is the economic reason, since many more women than formerly are entering the labor market, and feeling the necessity for trained outward expression of their innermost thoughts and feelings. The other may be laid to the door of the Representation of the People Act, 1918, by means of which the majority of women in this country over 30 years of age became politically enfranchised, and able, for the first time in history, to exercise their influence in the affairs of state.

It is also a significant fact, that, although women have entered the field of oratory some centuries later than men, already they are not only making their mark as public speakers, but, in many cases, outstripping their brother orators, particularly in fluency and effectiveness.

The various disabilities under which women suffered roused a keen sense of grievance in all classes of the community, and were voiced with determination and persistency alike by great ladies and working mothers. No small share of Mrs. Fawcett's wonderful achievements in the cause of women is due to her singular charm and unusual logical power as a speaker, while organized Labor today has no more forceful exponent than the passionate sincerity and eloquence of Miss Margaret Bondfield. Neither is the platform the only point of departure for modern women speakers. The pulpit also is claiming its quota of successful women preachers.

Women as a rule possess greater powers of insight and intuition, and, as a rule, get more closely into touch with their audiences than men do.

In any case, the training of public speakers, whether women or men, is rapidly becoming a highly specialized calling, and, whereas, in the old days, it was necessary to go to one person for lessons in elocution, to another for lessons in chairmanship, and to a third to acquire the necessary literary background or atmosphere, today teachers of public speaking combine all these under one method. Miss Lucy D. Bell, a pioneer in teaching women the art of public speaking, was the first to realize the importance of holding the various reins of her profession in one hand, and, having suffered in early youth under a plethora of methods, determined to strike out on a combined line in her own teaching, which has proved remarkably successful.


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# THE HOME FORUM

## *"My Cap for Polish and for Pope"*

So I that love the old Augustan days
Of formal courtesies and formal phrase,
That like along the finished line to feel
The ruffle's flutter and the flash of steel;
That like my couplets as compact as clear,
That like my satire sparkling and severe,
Unmixed with bathos, and unmarred by trope,
I fling my cap for polish and for Pope.
—Austin Dobson.

THE Pope of the "Iliad" is not Pope at his best; it is Pope at a masquerade. Neither, we are told, is it Homer, but it is at least poetry with spirit and verve, beside which nine out of ten of the prose translations and many of the verse translations of Homer appear tame and insipid.

Still less is Pope, the moralist, Pope at his best. There is a certain smugness about his morality. When Browning makes Pippa sing,—

God's in his Heaven,
All's right with the world!

we feel the lines to be beautiful and true. But when Pope writes,—

For wit's false mirror held up to Nature's light
Showed erring pride "Whatever is, is right,"

we feel that he is self-satisfied; that he accepts the universe because it is convenient and comfortable to do so. Again, when Socrates makes self-knowledge the end and aim of all philosophy, we sympathize with his view, and at the same time find something superficial and shallow in Pope's too glib

That virtue only makes our bliss below
And all our knowledge is ourselves to know.

But Pope is more at home in the world of criticism. His "Essay on Criticism" often does not receive its share of praise because it is regarded as hackneyed and trite. It has suffered from its aptness, its extreme quotability. Moreover many of the ideas which we have become familiar with through our rhetoric textbooks must have come to Pope's readers as something fresh and new. In the very age in which regularity was considered (by later writers) its curse, we find Pope saying:

Great wits may sometimes gloriously offend
And rise to faults that critics dare not mend.

To be sure, he goes on to qualify, and warn his young reader to avoid extremes, to leave the breaking of rules to the great writer. The poem flashes into humour at the expense of facile versifiers:

Where'er you find "the cooling, western breeze"
In the next line it "whispers through the trees."
If "crystal streams" with pleasing murmurs creep,
The reader's threatened—not in vain—with "sleep."

In his satires, even more than in his literary criticism, his wit scintillates and flashes. But Pope is usually more successful in the lighter satiric vein. Nothing has ever surpassed his trenchant lines on Addison. So clever is it, so understanding of certain fundamental weaknesses in Addison's character that the reader finds it hard to expend much sympathy on the victim. Addison had been so invulnerable a person, so self-righteous. If Pope punctured the bubble of his self-esteem, we cannot be wholly sorry,

Who but must laugh if such a man there be,
Who would not weep if Atticus were he?

Yet after all, satire, however keen, can never be the highest kind of poetry; perhaps indeed, as certain critics would maintain, Pope never achieved that highest. But if ever there is a glory of the second best, Pope should be accorded that. When Charles Lamb was asked to explain his fondness for Pope, he answered it was because he could pay such beautiful compliments. In a sense the "Rape of the Lock," that delicately wrought mock-epic—"filigree work" as someone has called it—is a glorified, transcendental compliment. Playful, witty, fanciful, it shows the perfection that the eighteenth century could achieve at its best. There will always be captious folk who think the subject too trivial for the expenditure of such lavish poetic ornament; such would think that all artistic handiwork should go to the building of palaces and temples. But others love delicate carvings in bits of ivory, or the setting of rare jewelry. They can dispense for the time with Arnold's requirement of "high seriousness" and delight in this most charming and most good-humored of all social satires. From the epic beginning, with its mock-heroic invocation, to the dramatic end, it is a sheer triumph of poetical fancy. At times it becomes the sublimated poetry of fairyland, as when he describes the sylphs,—

"Loose to the winds their aery garments flew
Thin, glittering textures of the filmy dew
Dipt in the richest tincture of the skies.

No one could read this poem and still believe that Pope lacked imagination of a fine and exquisite sort. The humour still remains; one can have little idea how irresistible it must have been in Pope's own day. The mock-heroic note is sustained so beautifully that it is but the barest step to true heroic. And anyone who desired to study in small compass the epic manner could not do better than turn his attention to this "play" epic.

To appreciate Pope at his real value, one must be capable of loving perfection of form, triumph of technique, well-turned word and phrase, wherever they are to be found. It is easy enough for the mere child to tell what Pope does not possess, but no criticism is more childish or more futile. He had so much which we of today have lost, so much which we are too dull and conventional to feel the lack of. The raptures of Austin Dobson have recalled us to some of those beauties, have pictured for us the age whose glory was Pope, the age "of formal courtesies and formal phrase." The "peace of the Augustans," a famous critic has called it. C. F. B.


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## *Jane Singing*

Jane stood beside me just before bedtime as I sat at the piano—her hair in two long pigtails and drawn firmly back from her white forehead. We were trying to sing, though neither of us could sing at all. However, that made no difference as long as the song was in our hearts. We started with "The Camptown Races" and came in strong on the refrain of "Doo Da! Doo Da!" And we were pretty good on the last line, "Oh, I'll bet my money on the bob-tailed mare, if somebody'll bet on the gray."

We wobbled when we came to "Oh, Melinda Brown," but we did better when we came to the simpler nursery rhymes which followed, like "Georgie Porgie" and "Old King Cole"—picked up a bit when we came to "Pop Goes the Weasel"—and finished strong with

"I had a little nut tree,
Nothing would it bear
But a silver nutmeg
And a golden pear.
The King of Spain's daughter
Came to visit me,
And all for the sake of my little nut tree."

Jane was shy of her voice, realizing that it would not do her bidding. But she sang inside.—Frederick Orin Bartlett, in "Out of the Night."

## *Corrie in Arran*

Away up in the hills, the little burn starts crooning its cradle song. . . . The sun shines on it and shows the gleaming pebbles underneath, while the winds whisper soft lullabies. Now it goes into the darkness, with a throb of affright, and soon afterwards is heard a joyous cry as it descends and catches the light and the sheen from the sky.

The burn is growing ever stronger, increasing in strength, as it gains confidence, gathering the chants of the ancient melodies invented centuries ago in the uplands. The song is stronger, more melodious, more exultant, more exuberant, and then, as the little rivulets recognise the kingly powers of the rushing river, they join hands, till they swell into the glorious Hallelujah Chorus of the Waterfall.

Down to the sea they carry their music, and on the shore, as the twain meet and embrace, they merge into a unity and become the highway of commerce, and bear the world's burdens on their shoulders, and the food conveyers for waiting, expectant humanity.

The mists are touching the tops of the hills; they venture downwards and roll along to fill the glens; all becomes opaque—Nature hides her beauteous form as she retires to her bathroom to refresh and cleanse herself from the dust and travail of the workshop. All is silent around. There is an expectant hush, a solemn stillness seems to reign, save for the notes of a lonely chit-chat, and the wheeling past of a dragon-fly. Then the curtain of the bathroom is pushed aside. The sun shines out from a patch of blue, and Nature coyly emerges, radiant, peerless, so that all can look upon her and admire. She is dressed anew in lovely attire, and the town dweller who thus sees her adorned, feels a new inspiration for duty, and receives a stimulus which carries him over many irksome days in the workshop of the city.

What is this charm of Arran, this sense of the mysterious restfulness and peace which touches the heart, and entwines a wonderful tenderness into the very roots of our thoughts? . . . Her moods are various, like those of the human heart, and the charm of Arran lies in this, that she really does for us when we seek her companionship what sometimes the Sabbath services cannot do in the city, brings us nearer to the throbbing heart of the eternal, and the beauteous things which flow therefrom. . . .

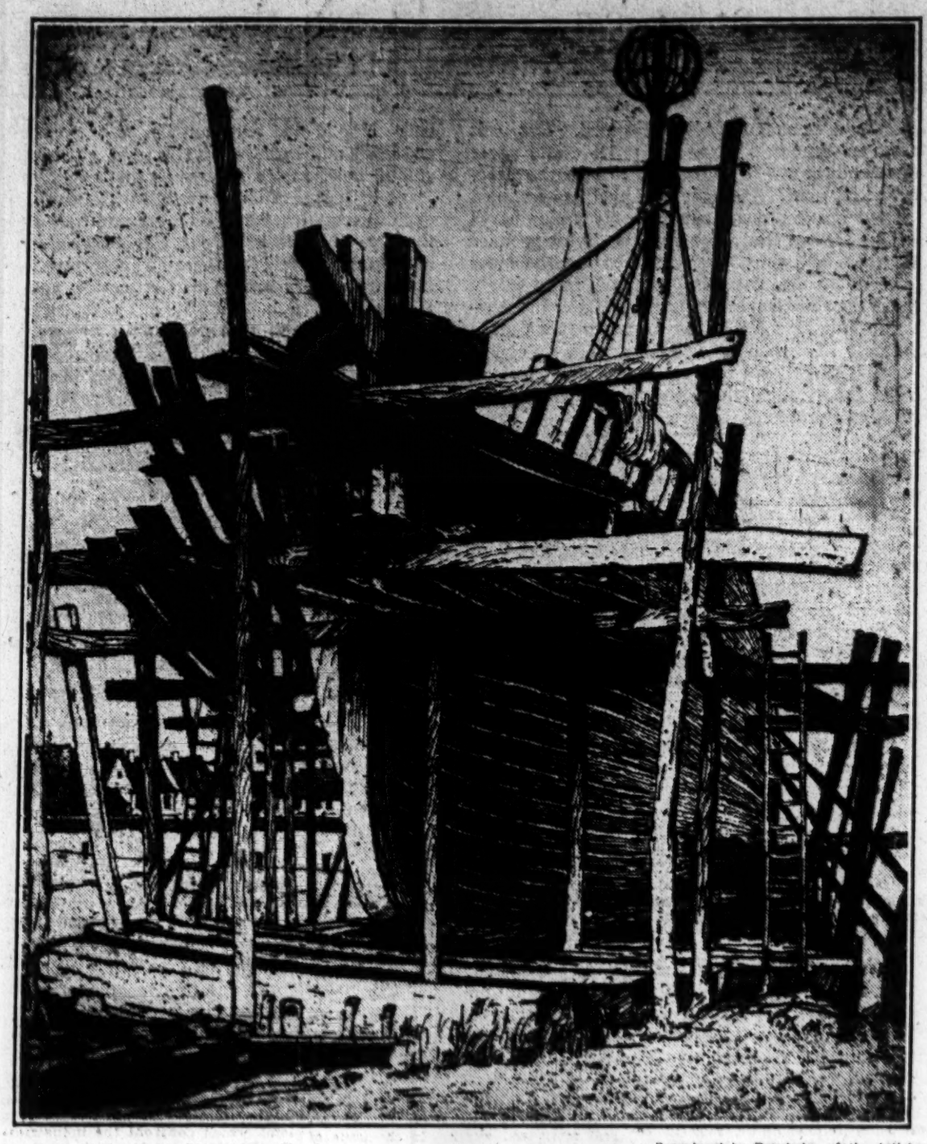
And this wonderful Glen Sannox, with its frowning hills, with their volcanic bitten fissures, and their caverns, and their boulders, with here and there glimpses of deer quietly feeding—what a place to be in the winter months! Then seemingly Nature is asleep, while a mantle of snow gives heat to the grasses, so that the roots being preserved from the chilling grasp of the frost, may help to gladden Mother Earth's tear-stained face when the voice of the cuckoo is again heard in the land.—David Cuthbertson, in "Revelations of a Library Life."

## *Expression*

Of course an Artist's whole problem must be, as Carlyle wrote to me, the expressing with articulate clearness, the thought in him—I am almost inclined to say that clear expression should be his only work and care, for he is born, ordained, such as he is—and not born learned in putting what was born in him into words—whatever can be clearly spoken out to be. But "bricks and mortar" is very easily said, and some of the thoughts in "Sordello" not so readily . . . I sin forty times in a day by light words and untrue to the thought.—Robert Browning.

## *Bluejay*

A prompt executive Bird is the Jay,
Bold as a Bailiff's hymn,
Brittle and brief in quality—
Warrant in every line;
Sitting a bough like a Brigadier,
Confident and straight,
Much is the mien
Of him in March
As a Magistrate.
—Emily Dickinson.



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*"The Lightship." From the Etching by Nicolaj Hammer*

IN "THE LIGHTSHIP" Hammer seems to have struck a new note, to have invaded a fresh domain, for both subject and treatment differ materially from his previous etched plates. The print attracted considerable attention at this year's Danish Royal Academy in Copenhagen, and, apart from its other merits, it certainly possesses that of being singularly picturesque. There is a marked sense of proportion, the hull of the vessel and the scaffolding are allowed to dominate, and, at the same time, the modest houses in the background have by no means been neglected; without asserting themselves, they complete the scene and help to create the atmosphere peculiar to this humbler sphere of shipbuilding. The manner in which the empty space has been dealt with is also new to Hammer, if we are not mistaken, but it suits the scheme and the bold, powerful way in which the essentials of the motif have been handled. There is a complete and very pleasing absence of cold dryness; the needle has been allowed fair and full play, and the print is marked by a breezy spontaneousness which many of his brethren might envy him.

## *Pictures From a Bridge*

"Lovely, isn't it?"

It was more an exclamation than a question addressed to the young girl sitting with me in a crowded street car. We were in the middle of Harvard Bridge, crossing from Boston to Cambridge, when the lights around Charles River Basin flashed on with a surprise of beauty that never fails to thrill.

My chance companion was responsive.

"Yes," she answered, turning her eyes toward me for an instant. "It is always lovely. I get up half an hour earlier every morning than I need to so as to have time to come to the office over this bridge instead of by the subway."

I, who never cross the bridge without taking note of the picture, understood that the sacrifice of a few minutes' sleep was more than compensated for by this ever-changing beauty. It made a good beginning for any day.

At night, the opalescent rectangle, bridged at both ends, is jewel-rimmed by close-set encircling lights; by day it is tree-bordered. On the Boston side the Esplanade, a gray and green ribbon, runs from bridge to bridge, while back of it rise in solid phalanx the dignified old houses of Beacon Street. There is no other red like that of the rich-hued, time-mellowed tone of old brick. Above the green of the Esplanade it draws an irregular band of deep color, while back of it, spires and towers lift against the sky as the irregular buildings climb Beacon Hill toward the golden dome of the State House glittering in the sunlight, or gleaming through the gray.

On the Cambridge side, the long symmetrical stretch of the Institute of Technology buildings stand, clear-cut, pleasing in proportion and line, while the dome of the library, like the Pantheon, "stands in calm and serene beauty," crowning it all.

In going from Cambridge to Boston, I often play a fascinating game. Between the spire of the New Old South Church and the Custom House tower, there were, the first time I thought to count them, just seven pinnacles of varying height. Never since have I been able to make the number come out exactly seven. Sometimes the count runs to nine or ten, to my confusion; oftener it falls short of the original seven. One day I decided not to count the lower elevations that stand humbly between the real spires, thinking I must have made some such discrimination the first time. I begin the process of elimination by weighing the claims of each, but before I can make my final decision, the car rumbles off the bridge and I have found only six spires. Another day the golden dome of the State House comes into the picture when the Custom House is first visible. But it soon glides in coronal majesty to the left and refuses to be counted with the general.

When the river is ice-locked, cloud-hung, and snow-walled in glittering cold, it would inspire the brush of a Rockwell Kent. The gulls occasionally venture up as far as the lower side of the bridge, where they sit on the floating ice, fluffy balls of white. There is one strange thing about these gulls: I never have seen them in flight. Either they are there, immovable as sphinxes, or they are not there.

At sunset, from whichever side one is crossing, the picture is always a glory. Sometimes the west is cloud-piled in chromatic wonder. I have seen here what another has described: "The sky changed from blue to green and from green to mother-of-pearl, to ivory, and stars stabbed like silver nails the great canopy"; while

"The moon
Stood like a wind-blown
White rose
Of the heavens."

Sometimes the whole line of houses on Beacon Street is ablaze with the flare of the setting sun. Again,

"the late river chills to opaque brass
In a low sun; and mists rise mass on mass."

There is no end to the pictures. On pleasant days the Esplanade is warm with human interest. Regardless of weather, the Harvard shells, youth-propelled, shoot arrow-straight up the river and disappear around the bend. Launches go fussing around the Basin, storm-clouds gather in the west and lightning changes the scene. When the fog creeps in from the sea, there is no river at all.

Probably the young girl and I never will consciously meet again, but at every new picture painted by the master artist and always hung on the line, I wonder if she, too, has seen it.

## *Chateaubriand's Prose*

Chateaubriand was, at bottom, a rhetorician pure and simple—a rhetorician in the widest sense of the word. It was not merely that the resources of his style were enormous in colour, movement, and imagery, in splendour of rhythm, in descriptive force; but that his whole cast of mind was in itself rhetorical, and that he saw, felt, and thought with the same emphasis, the same amplitude, the same romantic sensibility with which he wrote. The three subjects which formed the main themes of all his work and gave occasion for his finest passages were Christianity, Nature, and himself. His conception of Christianity was the very reverse of that of the eighteenth century. In his Génie du Christianisme and his Martyrs the analytical and critical spirit of his predecessors has entirely vanished; the religion which they saw simply as a collection of theological dogmas, he envisioned as a living creed, arrayed in all the hues of poetry and imagination, and redolent with the mystery of the past.

Yet it may be doubted whether Chateaubriand was essentially more religious than Voltaire. What Voltaire dissected in the dry light of reason, Chateaubriand invested with the cloak of his own eloquence—put it up, so to speak, on a platform, in a fine attitude, under a tinted illumination. He lacked the subtle intimacy of Faith. In his descriptions of Nature, too, the same characteristics appear. Compared with Rousseau's, they are far bolder, far richer, composed on a more elaborate and imposing scale; but they are less convincing; while Rousseau's landscapes are often profoundly moving, Chateaubriand's are hardly ever more than splendidly picturesque. There is a similar relation between the egoisms of the two men. Chateaubriand was never tired of writing about himself. . . .

Chateaubriand's influence was very great. Beside his high-flowing, romantic, imaginative writings, the tradition of the eighteenth century seemed to shrivel up into something thin, cold and insignificant. A new and dazzling world swam into the ken of his readers—a world in which the individual reigned in glory amid the glowing panorama of Nature and among the wondrous visions of a remote and holy past. His works became at once highly popular, though it was not until a generation later that their full effect was felt.—Lytton Strachey, in "Landmarks in French Literature."

## *Enemies Unreal*

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF ASKED what we believe are mankind's worst enemies, most of us would make a list somewhat like this: Fear, discouragement, failure, sin, disease, death. And the list could be largely augmented. To so-called mortal mind, evil seems more powerful than good; so that the world in general has accepted the belief that evil—those enemies enumerated above and others—can overcome good in most instances. That is a depressing situation; but, fortunately, one finds no support for it in the Bible, in divine reason, or in revelation.

Christian Science comes joyfully proclaiming to the world the truth of the words in the thirty-third chapter of Deuteronomy, "Thine enemies shall be found liars unto thee." Could there be better news for the one suffering from some seemingly hopeless disease than that disease is a lie? Would not the evil practice lose its might if the one seemingly controlled by it could actually realize that it is a liar? Years ago Jesus said of evil, devil, "When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it."

Christian Science is teaching no new doctrine when it affirms that the wrong beliefs, the sinful practices, the sickness, sorrow, and death, under which mankind seems bowed down, are all the one enemy, or "adversary," which is a liar from the beginning. How can it be otherwise if the real man is God's child, made in His image and likeness; if, as Mrs. Eddy tells us in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 470), "man is the expression of God's being"?

Cases without number of healing both of sin and sickness by Christian Science are on record. In every case someone recognized clearly enough that the false claim of evil was something to be met and overcome, was an unreal enemy, an imposition and powerless; in other words, a liar. All through the Bible numberless instances occur of difficulties surmounted by courageous thinkers who refused to believe material sense testimony and therefore refused to be afraid, discouraged, or diseased. They trusted in God, good, not in the belief of evil. When Christ Jesus came with his marvelous message of freedom, he saw far more clearly than had any other the falsity of all the claims of evil, which were unlike God, good; and through his clear seeing he healed the multitudes.

Christian Science teaches that behind the temptation of evil with its seeming suffering, there is no law of God. The sin and sorrow which are mankind's enemies have no creator or true being, no history, no future, no power, no dominion. However real and terrifying they may appear to be, they are not spiritual facts. Found by the truth of Christian Science to be lies, they can be let go of, turned from, made nothing of.

The senses which argue with us for the reality of evil are the same senses that speak of a flat earth, a rising and a setting sun. We recognize these physical senses to be liars in the latter instances, and through spiritual understanding we can equally well perceive them to be so in the first. A disease, however frightful it may seem to be, is no more real than is a flat earth.

That which we call mortal mind, insistently personalizing evil, has frequently declared our enemies to be people. Love of God and man destroys that false belief, as Jesus taught it would; and the understanding of God as Love destroys all other enemy-beliefs. Even as the father said to the eldest son in the parable of the prodigal, "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine," so is the heavenly Father still saying to His son, All that God has—not error, not sorrow, disease, or death, but good, health, holiness, and life eternal—are thine.

Christian Science is making clear to the world the mental nature of all mankind's experiences. On page 269 of Science and Health we are told, "Metaphysics resolves things into thoughts, and exchanges the objects of sense for the ideas of Soul." That is applicable to all the erroneous conditions of the human body, of business, and of home which darken our joy, prevent our success, and are the enemies to our peace. Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 8), "Simply count your enemy to be that which defiles, defaces, and dethrones the Christ-image that you should reflect."

What seems to prevent our expression of the Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus" is the belief that man can express an evil mind; and as we overcome this subtle foe by the knowledge of the one divine Mind, and by persistently refusing to be influenced by any false belief to the contrary, we shall find ourselves reflecting the Christ-image, in goodness, health, and happiness. Then will our consciousness, which was formerly occupied by admitting or resisting the enemies of sense, be filled with the glorious ideas of Soul.

## *Rest on the Road*

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What a noontide! What a blaze of light
On the endless road! Are you tired of dust?
Up there, where the signpost points to the right
We'll rest and devour our needed crust
In the shade of those firs and brackened banks.
No wonder the Psalmist gave such thanks
To his God for the gift of a palmtree's shade.
Here we are. How grateful I am, to be laid
In the long deep grasses, a sunburnt husk
Out of the toil of the flamewhite road!
How quiet the world is! Scents of musk
Droop down from the hedgerow like a load
Of memories weighing upon the heart;
And the bees' first flower, the honeysuckle,
Creeps up, and delivers her soul's best part
In perfume. Look! How the sun has caught my knuckle—
Wrist too—tanned like a gypsy's skin.
How quiet the world is. Not a breath in the trees.
"A little bit of bread"—The yellow-hammer's din—
"A little bit of bread—of bread—and no cheese!"
Richard Church.


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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1923


## EDITORIALS

### France and the Pacific Treaty

FAVORABLE action by the French Senate, which completes the ratification by France of the naval disarmament treaty and the four-power pact defining international rights in the waters of the Pacific, is accepted in all capitals as a promise of a final decisive step in insuring continued friendly relations among the great maritime nations of the world. France has acted with the deliberation which the statesmen of that country evidently deemed wise and prudent. Disappointed because those nations allied and associated with it in carrying on the last war declined to commit themselves to an undertaking which might have assured it against the aggressive action of former enemy countries, and also because of the refusal of the United States Senate to ratify the Treaty of Versailles, France was in no haste to commit its Government and people to what reasonably may have appeared, at one time, to be a one-sided agreement.

But the action now taken indicates, first of all, that French public opinion is coming to the point where it is realized that external dangers which have been apprehended since the war are not real, if indeed they are in any way a present or future menace. Then, too, it has been made apparent that France hazards absolutely nothing by subscribing to the four-power agreement defining the status of all Pacific territories and waters. It is sufficient, from the French viewpoint, that the Washington Conference substituted for the Anglo-Japanese Alliance the incompletely ratified four-power pact. But recent events may have drawn the attention of French political leaders to the important fact that until the ratification of the new agreement was completed by the proper interchanges, the prior agreement which it was intended to abrogate remained, at least technically, in full force and effect.

France, unquestionably, concludes that Great Britain has succeeded in retaining the friendship and good will of Japan, even though it has denounced the former hard and fast alliance. As reasonably, it is concluded that by adopting the so-called American plan Great Britain has strengthened its friendly ties with the United States, even at a time when the belief was freely expressed that those ties were weakening. Then, too, France finds no apparent intention on the part of friendly powers to disregard its traditional status as a powerful factor in the Pacific. Claimed rights are properly recognized in the agreement which it has finally been decided to ratify. France clings to the oft-expressed determination to maintain its land forces at a strength to be determined by what its Government believes to be necessary. It is claimed that this is in conformity with internal policies, regarding which no nation, no matter how friendly, can be allowed to express a final opinion.

Thus encouraging progress, all things considered, is made in the undertaking to commit the influential and powerful nations of the world to a program of peace, rather than to one of war. There is evidenced the growing power of progressive public opinion. In the United States, in Great Britain, in France and Italy, as well as in the countries of the Far East, there is indicated an overwhelming popular determination to avoid the cost and horrors of armed conflict. An important step is taken by the long-delayed action of France. It is a sign of progress and an assurance that today or tomorrow the basis of a rational agreement will be reached committing all nations and all peoples to the policies of peace.

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### The "Body and Soul Clinic"

ONE cannot read without interest the announcement made generally in newspapers a few days ago that there has been established, in the Episcopal Church of St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, New York, what is called a "body and soul clinic." Interest is heightened and surprise somewhat increased when it is observed, as one reads in the official statement presented, that the method "differs from any work of the sort undertaken by any church up to the present time, in that the work is to be wholly in charge of a medical man, and the minister will work wholly under the guidance of the medical man rather than the medical man working under the guidance of the minister." Thus informed, it is not surprising to be further told that the mental and physical treatment of the patient will be in the hands of the physician, the spiritual condition in the hands of the minister, and the "environment condition" in the hands of a trained social worker.

Surely this is a forbidding phalanx, armed and equipped to go forth to do battle! But in what cause, and to what sincere purpose, in the light that mankind has received in this year of grace? One can but ask with Job, "But where shall wisdom be found? and where is the place of understanding?" But Job found the answer to his query, and that answer has, wherever it has been accepted, satisfied all sincere inquirers throughout the ages. It is simple enough: "And unto man he said, Behold, the fear of the Lord, that is wisdom; and to depart from evil is understanding."

Still by vain searchings and confusing expedients, man seeks to supplement this plain truth by interposing his own theories, disproved and discredited by years and centuries of futile experimentation. Even in what is said to be "the most forward-looking movement" ever undertaken by the church which sponsors it, it is announced that conscientious spiritual endeavor is to be made secondary and subject to the direction of the medical head of the administrative trio.

It might be readily agreed that any progressive effort having for its object the fuller recognition of the therapeutic and healing power which has been proved to be efficacious should be unqualifiedly welcomed. But is it an indication of genuine progress to provide and agree that the divine power can be invoked only under the direction of a medical man? Defenders of the plan outlined may insist that the step being taken is only preliminary; that the people are not ready to accept the divine promise at its face value and thus forgo their habitual reliance upon man-made medical theories. But it is more nearly true that it is the church that hesitates at taking the decisive step. So long as the church consents that it cannot wisely or safely rely upon fundamental promises except as permission is given by a medical adviser, just so long will it fail in the great mission upon which, with apparent trepidation, it professes to have entered.

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### Why Wets Fear Enforcement

THERE is an ancient maxim, never heretofore challenged, which sets forth that the way to get rid of a bad law is to enforce it rigidly. Accepting this as a demonstrated truth, it must be believed that the opponents of the Volstead law cannot really think it a bad law. They do not base their opposition upon any evil results attendant upon its enforcement, but rather upon the lawlessness and chaos which result from its continued violation. They do not set themselves earnestly to work to see that the law shall be enforced, confident that the state of a nation kept sober by law will be so horrible a spectacle to its people that the law effecting that frightful result will be promptly repealed. Not at all. They devote themselves to the assiduous endeavor to violate the law as openly and notoriously as is possible. They bribe the officials intrusted with its enforcement. They maintain their corps of bootleggers to popularize the use of illegal liquor, just as the drug ring employs its army of "dope peddlers" to extend the ranks of the victims of that cognate debasing habit.

Nor is what they do done in the dark. The methods of violation of the law may be hidden, but the results are heralded broadcast by those responsible for them. Does a town or county show an increase in arrests over the number reported a year ago? The fact is blazoned forth as an evidence of the evil effects of prohibition—not as an indication of the criminal propensities aroused by drinking the liquor sold in defiance of the law. Does some unhappy wretch, maddened by "hootch," commit a brutal crime? The responsibility is shifted—so far as the spokesmen of outlawry can accomplish that—from the man who sold the poison to the law which prohibits the sale of that poison under cover of legality.

It is the fixed policy of the enemies of the prohibition law to encourage and foment its violation, and then to present exaggerated reports of the extent of those violations as a reason for its repeal. If in their hearts they believed the law to be hurtful to society as a whole they would give it the test of rigid enforcement, confident that the result would arouse sufficient public disapproval to secure repeal. But it has never been subjected to such a test. Neither loyal and law-abiding obedience, nor rigid and unflinching enforcement has been given it in those sections from which the clamor for its repeal rises the most loudly. The fact can only be explained upon the theory that the wets know well that the operation of the law would be hurtful only to those who profit by its violation, and obnoxious only to those whose appetites are their worst enemies.

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### Lord Meston's "Six Points" for India

IT HAS been said that no one should advance opinions upon Oriental conditions who has not lived "East of Suez" for a quarter-century. West and East look out on the world through different eyes; habits of thought are as wholly diverse as are customs of daily life. They are few, clearly, who may speak to this colorful text with convincing authority, but Baron Meston, of Agra and Dunottar, is one of the qualified, even according to so exacting a criterion. Entering the Indian Civil Service in 1885 as a youth of twenty, he returned finally to his native England only four years ago. In the intervening generation he was for a brief time in South Africa, but for practically the whole of the thirty-four years period he has played an increasingly important rôle in the government of the great Asian Protectorate: Settlement Officer, Financial Secretary of the United Provinces, member of the Imperial Legislative Council, secretary to the (central) Finance Department, Lieutenant-Governor of Agra and Oudh, member of the Governor-General's Council, and the representative of India in the Imperial War Cabinet.

Commenting on the present state of affairs in the peninsula, this long student of its life and experienced executive in its management has summarized in "six points" the problems that Great Britain there must meet and master as it seeks a solution to the difficult diarchy riddle. Condensed, these may be given in this way:

Make the new Constitution effective and check all short cuts of ignorance and impatience;

Reach the mass of Indians with the duties of citizenship;

Through the Constitution, teach the value of co-operation to the leaders of the best type of nationalism, and introduce a sense of government, free from the present unreal party politics;

Reconcile Muhammadans and Hindus. Each must regard himself as "Indian" first;

Impart the idea of imperial status;

Foster a democratic spirit of brotherhood, of which India is pathetically void. Find a freer life for its men, tied by shackles of caste and ridden by priestcraft, and for its women, kept in ignorance and subjection.

Our times are characterized by nothing more than the attempt to bring smoother working into the tangled situation that has arisen in the intertwining of Oriental and Occidental ways—social, political, financial, commercial. Nor in this wide complex, touching so many eastern lands and western governments, is there any so difficult to handle with success as that which Great Britain faces in India. It is, then, to all the world a matter of deep interest what it does there and how it does it. In the face of obstacles almost innumerable and apparently insuperable, it must procure an increasing association of natives in every branch of the service, and thus gradually develop genuine self-governing institutions. Responsible government in India, as an integral part of the All-Red Empire, will be realized permanently in no other way. And to win to this high goal England can give nothing less than a real best. Again to quote Lord Meston: "She must steadily pay greater regard to national sentiment and less to theoretic efficiency; she must render stout adherence to national righteousness."

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### Teaching Students to Think

WHAT Dr. David Starr Jordan, president emeritus of Leland Stanford Junior University, California, said before the National Education Association in San Francisco regarding the aim of all college education, deserves close attention. "The bane of higher education is the desire to substitute system and drill for inspiration, to develop methods and standards in place of intellect," he declared, to which he added: "The university, as such, does not give opinions, but means to form them." This is clearly along the right lines; the only point is whether it goes quite far enough. The mere ability to form opinions of itself is not all that is desired, for there are countless opinions held by individuals, in all sincerity, which have not the slightest basis in fact. What is more needed is the ability to grasp the truth concerning any situation in order to discern any falsities masquerading therein and deceiving, maybe, many even of the so-called thinkers of the world.

It is unquestionably a fact that, as Dr. Jordan maintained, no system of rewards and punishments ever made man good or wise, and that none is more futile than that of honors balanced against demerit marks. Also, few probably will deny that enforced attendance at prayers or chapel, or, for that matter, at anything else, fails to rouse the spiritual nature, for the attainment of which end neither didactic teaching nor paternal scolding are effective. If college training amounts to anything more than mere academic mental gymnastics, however, it should result in an unfolding of the student's higher nature and an arousing of those moral instincts which of themselves are a corrective and support in after life. The forming of habits of correct thinking will do much more than merely enable an individual to succeed in some endeavor or to pick a flaw in an opponent's reasoning.

In all of this, however, it is necessary to see that something greater than the simple capability to form an opinion is vitally necessary as the prime requisite of real college training. The ability to maintain an argument or persuade an audience does not by any means constitute the earmarks of a real intellect. The thinker worthy of the name is the one whose judgment leads him or her to cleave strictly to the truth in any direction. This can only be done by attaining in thought a recognition of the basic rule of thinking, according to standard and not according to appearance. The Nazarene gave such a fundamental rule of thinking many years ago, when he said, "Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment." Moreover, that individual who follows this rule does not even need to go to college to learn how to apply it. Indeed, if he keeps close watch on his thinking in this direction, day by day, he will find that he is gaining a power of discernment and capacity of perception that is of greater practical value than many years spent in academic discussions.

## Editorial Notes

BISHOP F. J. MCCONNELL of the Pittsburgh area of the Methodist Episcopal Church spoke in words that carried a sting, when he scathingly criticized the twelve-hour day of the steel industry, in an address before the Christian Citizenship Conference at Winona Lake, Ind., the other day. "The only way to get good institutions is to talk and preach against the bad ones," he said, to which he added:

> To convert big business is not to kill it, but to give it a rebirth so it will form a just background for civilization and for bringing in the kingdom of God. We don't want to kill oil and steel, and we don't want to kill political parties, but we want them reborn and baptized so that like truly converted individuals they will be changed, and lead lives of unselfishness and service.

Little by little, public opinion is being aroused against the iniquitous practice of the twelve-hour day, under which, as the bishop said, a man has not much of a chance to become a Christian, and when it is fully aroused, there is no power in the steel industry or any other industry which can withstand it, for it has behind it a right idea.

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ADVOCATES of the United States entering the League of Nations will be interested to know that Mr. Edison has gone on record as definitely in favor of this step being taken. His answer was given in Collier's Weekly, twenty questions being presented to him on various subjects of interest. The particular one under consideration, with its answer, read:

> Q. Looking to the future, would the United States be benefited by membership in the League of Nations?
> A. Yes, if joined under specified conditions.

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PARTICULARLY noteworthy is the decision of the Australian Government to establish a solar observatory at Mt. Stromlo, in the federal capital territory, because, when it is built, a world chain of solar observatories will thereby be completed. One of the results which, it is hoped, will be obtained from Australia's participation in the international project of solar research is a better knowledge of the causes of weather changes, which, in turn, is expected to lead to more accurate and longer range weather forecasting.

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## Magna Est Veritas, et Praevalet

QUITE commonly one hears or reads a famous or a witty saying misquoted or ill applied. Perhaps it is a mere case of poor spelling, as bête noir, or it may be an attempt to rectify Shakespeare's "Comparisons are odorous," or even some modern Mrs. Malaprop, "as headstrong as an allegory on the banks of the Nile." But wherever it may be, or in whatever it may consist, the faux pas will be detected by some eye or ear, somebody's flair for what is right will show where the error lies.

Concerning a much misused saying, Adelaide Procter, the daughter of Barry Cornwall, and a collaborator with Charles Dickens, makes a common mistake when she translates:

> Truth is great, and must prevail.

This hackneyed quotation, so often met in various renderings, has a quite respectable origin, as phrases go. It is not merely an ancient saw, with nothing but its own weight (which is great) behind it, but for its earliest known appearance it carries one back to the depths of antiquity,—to the first book of Esdras in the Old Testament Apocrypha, a book that is quoted often by Josephus in his "Antiquities" and was valued highly by the ancient Jews.

Esdras, it may be remembered, is the Greek form of the name Ezra, and this form may be taken as an indication that the books so named do not exist in Hebrew or Chaldee. The books of Esdras are variously divided and distributed. In the Vulgate translation the first book corresponds to the canonical book of Ezra and the second to that of Nehemiah; the third and fourth, however, are relegated to the Apocrypha, where they are called the first and second books of Esdras. In all the earlier editions of the English Bible the order adopted in the Vulgate is followed.

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The Vatican Bible and other editions of the Septuagint translation, however, follow a different arrangement. The Septuagint is the most ancient of the Greek translations of the Old Testament that have come down to us, and is that which was commonly in use at the beginning of the Christian era. Its origin is shrouded in deep obscurity, though there are many legends concerning it.

In the Apocryphal first book of Esdras, chapter iv, verse 41, stands the phrase that forms the subject of this article: "Magna est veritas, et praevalet"—"Truth is great, and overcometh (prevails)," or, as Matthew's Bible renders it: "Trueth is great and strongest." In this Bible the Apocryphal story tells of a gathering of the nations summoned by King Darius, and after the feast which followed the meeting, "King Darius went into his chamber and slept til he wakened againe."

> In the meane time thre yong men of the garde, kepers of the Kings bodie, said one to another Let euerie one of us speake a sentence, & he that shal ouercome, and whose sentence shal appeare wiser then the others, Darius the King shal giue him great gifts, and great things in token of victorie. . . . And he shal sit next to Darius for his wisdome, and shalbe called Darius cousin. Then euerie man wrote his sentence and sealed it and put it under the pillowe of King Darius.

The first man wrote: "Wine is strongest." Then the second, who wished apparently to win the award by flattery, wrote: "The King is strongest." But the third, with more experience and a keener sense of the power of right, set down his dictum thus: "Women are strongest, but trueth ouercometh all things."

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Later, before Darius and all the vast concourse of people, each writer strove to justify his statement with reasons. The first asserted that wine renders equal king and orphan, bond and free, poor and rich, turns all to joy and gladness, makes all hearts rich—nay, even makes foes of friends. Then what more powerful than wine? The second vaunted the kingly power, which rules "by land and by sea, and ouer all things which are in them." Because of his power, they kill if he says Kill; they build if he says Build; they eat, drink and sleep according to the commandment of the King. Wherefore the King is strongest.

> Then the thirde, which had spoken of women & of the trueth (this was Zorobabel) began to speake, O ye men, nether the mightie King, nor many men nor wine is strongest: who then ruleth them or hathe dominion ouer them?—are they not women?

Woman, he says, serves man but rules him. Man will give all for her, will leave parents and country, will give his life for her. How then are not women stronger? He continues:

> The wine is wicked, the King is wicked, & all the children of men are wicked. . . .
>
> But trueth doeth abide, and is strong for euer. . . . Nether is there any uniust thing in her judgement, and she is the strength and the kingdome and the power, and maiestie of all ages. Blessed be the God of trueth. So he ceased to speake, and then all the people cryed and said then, Trueth is great and strongest. . . .
>
> And the King called him wisest, and made him sit beside him, and called him cousin.

He whose delicate perceptions are jarred by misquotation will be glad to know that the English version of the Apocrypha agrees with both the Vulgate and the Septuagint in using the present tense of the verb. In the Boston Public Library is a copy, by Baber, of the Codex Alexandrinus, now in the British Museum, in which the inscription runs, in uncial majuscules, approximately thus:

... ΚΑΙΤΟΤΕΕΙΠΕΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΗΗΑΛΗΘΕΙΑ ΚΑΙΥΠΕΡΙΣΧΥΕΙ

A later period shows the following form:

. . . καὶ τότε εἶπε· Μεγάλη ἡ ἀλήθεια, καὶ ὑπερισχύει,

and the Vulgate renders it as follows:

> Et omnis populus tunc clamavit: et tunc dixerunt: Magna est veritas, et praevalet.

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In view of these excerpts, the forms of the proverb so frequently heard, "must—shall—will prevail," "et praevalebit," must yield precedence to the strongest form of the verb, the present tense. And it is impossible to withhold the reflection that, primitive as was the era, crude as were the conditions of human existence, mankind had already definitely grasped the great essential fact: Truth DOES prevail. F. S.

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### Decline of Drunkenness in Ontario

One of the interesting points made in the recent report of the Board of License Commissioners for Ontario, according to Social Welfare, published in Toronto, Ont., is the large falling off in fines received by municipalities and by the Province for violations of the Ontario Temperance Act. During the year 1920-21 these fines amounted to $1,488,785.06; during the year 1921-22 the aggregate sum was only $895,167.94, or about 61½ per cent of what it had been the previous year. "This reduction," the report states, "is probably an indication of a falling off in violations of the act. It will not be surprising if these revenues continue to decrease as people accommodate themselves to the act, and the more rapidly both violations and revenues decrease, the better it will be for all concerned."